

MEDICINA MILITARIS:
OR, A
B O D Y
O F
MILITARY MEDICINES
Experimented.

BY
Raymundus Mindererus,
Late Chief Physitian of the Electoral
Court of *Bavaria*, and of the
Imperial City of *Ausburg*.

Englisbed out of High-Dutch

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MEALIN MILITARY

ON A

ODY

OF

MILITARY MEDICINES

EXPERIMENTED.

BY

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Translated out of High-Dutch

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A BODY
OF
MILITARY MEDICINES
EXPERIMENTED.

CHAP. I.

Concerning the Morals of a Souldier.

W Hereas the Old Philo-
sophers wished to every
one *MENTEM SA-*
NAM IN CORPORE

SANO, a Sound Mind in a Sound Body;
considering how much it conduced to
the Health of the Body to have the
Mind free from Vice and Vexation: It
will behoove a Souldier, as much at
least as any man, to endeavour after
that Soundness and Integrity of con-
science

2 A Body of Military

science, which may inspire him with true Fortitude, undisturbed from the troubles and anxieties accompanying Impiety and Injustice. To this end, he ought, in the first place, be constant in paying his Duties to Almighty God, by serving Him in publick and private, by imploring the Divine protection and blessing in all his Just undertakings, and by returning his humble acknowledgments for every good success. Next, he ought to serve his Prince faithfully to the best of his skill and power, to obey his Officers readily, and to do to all others, as he would be done to, if he were in their condition.

CHAP. II.

what care a Souldier is to take of his Body.

THe Mind being thus taken care of, thou art to advise with a skilful Physician concerning thy Body, whether it be not necessary to purge it, the

Medicines Experimented. 3

the better to secure thy self from Agues and Fevers. Then furnish thy self with some Mithridate or Treacle, to use it against infection, taking of it in the morning fasting, against the ill Air, the quantity of a hasel-nut. Take also with thee a quantity of *Zedoary*, *Angelica*, *Imperatoria* or *Masterwort*, and *Carlina*; of which thou shalt do well, now and then to eat some for the preservation of thy strength, and against the corruption of the Air. But especially keep thy Head and Feet warm, by the neglect of which thou maist cast thy self into great danger. Take heed of surcharging thy stomach, which is to prepare and to convey the nourishment for the whole body, and restrain as much as thou canst thy appetite, there being nothing more hurtful to health, than when that is irregular and extravagant.

Gird thy self well, that thy body may be close, and so be secured from receiving mischief in leaping, falling, storming, &c. and thy bowels

4 A Body of Military

from being put out of their place.

Take also with thee out of the Apothecary's shop a powder, called *Pulvis solutivus de Tribus*, which is not dear. Of this, when thou needest purging, take the weight of a *ducat* or a little more, according to thy constitution, in warm flesh-broath or the like, early in the morning fasting; so ordering the matter, that that day thou maist keep thy self warm in thy quarter. Fast two hours after the taking of it, and then eat warm meat. The same may be done with *Pulvis Sena Montagnana*, and *Pulvis solutivus de Tartaro*.

If thou be troubled with *Corns* on thy feet, apply to them every day fresh lard, and continue this, till by the fatness of the lard they grow soft; and then they will fall off from the very roots without pain.

To free or secure thy self from *Vermin*, take a good quantity of Wormwood, and the inner cuttings of horse-hoofs, cut out by the Farriers when they shooe horses; boyl these both together

Medicines Experimented. 5

gether in half lye and half water, and lo put thy shirt into it; and afterwards dry it in the Air, without washing it out any other way, and not a lowse will come into it. This Experiment is found approved amongst the old *German* Souldiers; and although there should be a lowse in thy shirt, it would not stay there.

If thy feet be moist and sweaty; (which is very troublesome not only to thy self, but to others also,) take the filings of Brasse, which are sometimes used for dust to dry moist writings with, and put some of it into thy socks, and walk upon it. Refresh this every other or third day, and thou shalt soon be freed of that inconvenience: Nor be thou troubled, that it makes, as it will do, thy feet look greenish; for there is no hurt at all in that, since you are not like to put them in your cap.

Take also with thee some Stags or Bucks grease, to make use of in case thou shouldst be galled any where in riding, or going on foot. Anoint the part therewith at the fire-side, and it will soon be healed.

B 3 To

6 A Body of Military

To prevent Rust, draw thy Sword through the fat of a Goose or Capon, or grease thy Arms therewith.

Take care to have always about thee a hard crust of Rye-bread; for if thou art dry, and destitute of water, wine or beer, to quench thy thirst, chew some of this dry crust, and it will moisten thy mouth, and considerably abate thy thirst. The same may be done with a Leaden-bullet, rolled to and fro in the mouth, Lead being cooling.

It hath been prescribed above, to take with thee the Herbs *Imperatoria* and *Carlina*. Of this be mindful; for if it should happen, that thou shouldst be obliged to stand some hours in battail or in the field, take a piece of it in thy mouth for hunger, thirst, and refreshment, and thou shalt find, it will keep thee a good while from faintness. But woe to thy fellows, if they want it; for they will certainly faint, unless thou be so kind as to give them a share in thy provision.

In the best Apothecary-shops may
be

Medicines Experimented. 7

be found a root, called *Costus*, somewhat like Cinnamon; which hath the same effect. And if others should eat Onions, others drink Brandy, and I only hold in my mouth of this root the bigness of half a pea; I should keep in breath a good while longer than they. But take notice, that this, I speak of, is not the common *Costus*, which hitherto hath been sold for the true in common shops; but that which comes to us from the *Indies*.

If thou art a Horse-man, take a good quantity of Bay-salt, a little Brimstone, Clove, and Ginger, and mingle with it some of the powder of the two above-said herbs, *Imperatoria* and *Carlina*, and give it to thy Horse, or in case of want of Provender let him have of it upon his bitt, or give him some upon a slice of bread, and it will make him strong and vigorous.

If thou art to ride in a *German* Saddle, the two hind-knobs whereof are wont only to be stuffed out with straw or horse-hair; get thee made two Tin-flaskes with good screws, fitted

for those places. In one of them carry Brandy, in the other Vinegar. The Brandy will serve thee in cold nights, and fresh mornings, and 'twill be good also for thy horse, giving him a little of it upon bread. The Vinegar will be of use to thee for the heat of the day, washing thy mouth with it, as also spirting a little of it into thy horses mouth. Besides, mingling it with water, it will afford thee a good cooling drink.

If it be very cold, put some of that horse-hair, that is wont to be curried out of their mains and tails, into thy boots. I never received on such occasions more warmth from any thing, especially keeping my self dry. A Hares-skin is also good for this purpose, making socks of it; but if it grow wet, 'tis naught.

Gather of the Wheel-grease that runs out at the nave of the Wheels, and would else be lost, which hath taken in some of the substance of the Iron that is about the Axel-tree, witness its blackness: This is a good Ointment for Horses. When

Medicines Experimented. 9

When thou comest into the field, and art to lye abroad, look out for some rising ground, that the Rain, which may possibly fall, may run away from thee: And avoid as much as is possible, Vallies, Marishes, Ditches, Meadows, and the like low and moist places.

Besides, observe the *Air*, and put up thy Tent towards the East; which quarter though it be cool, yet 'tis wholsom. But lest it should be too cool, order it so, that thou mayst enjoy that wind, which comes from between the East and South, as being one of the wholsomest of all Airs, and temperate, the South-air qualifying the sharpness of the Eastern. Beware of the Western Wind, especially that which blows from between the South and West. The Air of Mid-night is wholesome enough and dry, but sharp and piercing. Believe it, a Souldier is much concern'd in the Air; nor hath *Hippocrates* without cause written a whole Book *De Aere, Aquis & Locis*, to teach, how the Air, Water, and
Places

Places are to be discerned and chosen.

Moreover, look about thee for good cleer *Water*, such as grows warm and cool again sooner than other waters; and observe this mark for my sake. I know water, that will not boyl Pease, Vetches, Stock-fish, Flounders, &c. In some Springs Iron is turn'd into Brasse, and great care is to be had in the choice of water for drinking.

But if thou canst not have Spring-water, but art necessitated to use Pit or Ditch-water; have a care not to drink it without straining, least thou shouldst swallow Frog or Snake-spawn. For I have known and had in my cure a Countrey-man, who voided, though not at once but at different times, two hundred fifty and five Frogs, and of them many in my own house, in the presence of divers Ecclesiastical and Secular Persons; and some of the biggest of them, being dried, are still to be seen in the Repository of *Mantua*, as also in that of *Mr. Philip Hainhofer* at *Ausburg*. And there

Medicines Experimented. 11

there is a Cook in the Hospital of *Wessenburg* or *Landsberg*, who, (as appeared by the event) had drunk the Spawn of Serpents, out of which were bred divers Serpents in his body, some of which he voided by virtue of the Medicine he took, amongst which there was one of the length of a *Bavarian* Ell. The Man hath been since in good health, and continues in his service to this day.

Wherefore it will behoove you to spread your handkerchief over the Ditch-water, and so drink through it; or if you take any of it up unstrain'd, quench first a red-hot Stone or Iron in it, whereby the noxious quality will be destroyed. Or, if you lye still, and can get any Oyl of Vitriol, let some drops of that fall into it, and you need not then fear any corruption or poyson in such water. Otherwise, if time will permit, let it boil up and cool again, and put a crust of bread into it, and you may drink of it safely.

Those Waters that run out of stony hills

hills and from under rocks, are the best; to which may be reckon'd those Springs, that flow from high places, and purge themselves in clear sand and pebles.

If thou meet with Beer or Wine, take heed of excess; and forbear drinking New beer that hath not yet done working, or is not some days old; because new beer causeth the *Strangury*. And in case *this* should trouble thee, take a handful of Hay-blossoms, boyl them in water, and Urine over it, drawing into thy body the warm steam thereof, and anointing thy Navel several times with warm suet.

If thou art hot, and canst not forbear drinking, make water first; then wash thy mouth, and cool the arteries on both thy temples, and those of both thy wrists; and then drinking will hurt thee less.

If you chance to drink whilst you are hot, (which is so dangerous a thing, that some have dyed within 24 hours after it; others have fallen into consumptive Coughs, others been troubled

Medicines Experimented. 13

bled with Pains in their sides and with Impostumes, &c.) then take of the leaves of *Bellis* or *Daisy*; which grows in all meadows and pasture-grounds, and is green both winter and summer, and wash them clean, and dress them like a Salad with Oyl, Vinegar and a little Salt, and forthwith eat thereof; and it helps immediately, as I know by much Experience. But this must be used presently, the sooner the better. I can say with truth, that in all my Practice of Physick for above 20 years I have not met with any Experiment of so quick an Operation from any herb, as from this. But here I must note, that I have always used the *Red Daisy*, and have not tryed the other sorts; though I am apt to believe, the others may have the like effect. You must not eat the Flowers, but only the Leaves. This Experiment should be put up on all posts every where, for the good of Courriers, Mowers, and other labouring Men, that are wont to drink plentifully when they are hot, and thereby spoil themselves in great numbers.

But

But to proceed, as thou art to be-ware of excess of drinking at all times, so thou art especially to forbear when thou art to stand Sentinel, lest thou shouldst fall a sleep; whereby thou mayst lose thy life, at least, thy place and thy preferment for ever.

Neither be fond of Gaming at dice, tables, &c. whence are occasioned quarrels, mistrusts, deceit, swearing, and what not?

Avoid also the company of base women, lest thou shouldst be constrained to undergo the Mercurial Salvation, and with it a very lean Diet, of thin broth, water-gruel, barley-broth, prunes, roasted apples, and such like, without any flesh-meat at all.

CHAP. III.

*Concerning the Physicians and Chi-
rurgions in an Army.*

EVery Army ought to be well pro-vided with one or more able Phy-sicians,

Medicines Experimented. 15

ficians, such as are not only expert in the cure of inward Diseases, but also understanding in outward Cases, as Wounds, Burnings, Luxations, Dislocations, *Erysipelas's* or St. *Antony's* Fires, &c.

These Physicians ought to be no Youngsters, that are lately come from Schools and Universities, knowing only in Controversies and Disputations, but such as are expert in the Cure of Diseases, especially such as are most frequent in Armies. They are also to be Men of good nature, great honesty and condescension, willing to take pains with the poor as well as the rich. Physicians thus qualified may so gain the hearts of the Souldiers, that these will love and honour them as if they were their Parents.

Likewise the Chirurgions ought to be learn'd, discreet, and affable, such as have been long vers'd, and experienc'd, in all the operations of Chirurgery, that can distinguish well of Diseases, and with prudence make their

their judgments thereon : They ought also to be diligent, and careful of those committed to their charge , and very knowing in all manner of outward applications, as Unguents , Plasters , Pulments, Lenitives, Stiptiques, Attractives, Digestives, Causticks, Escharotiques, as also their Mollifying , Dissipating , Repelling , Suppurating and Mundifying, &c. Medicines. They ought to be skilful in discerning them, and withal in knowing well the cases and times where and when to use them. They are to be very careful in observing the beginning , middle and end of Ulcers, Wounds, &c. since it often may be impertinent and even hurtful too, to use that in the beginning, that may be pertinent and beneficial in the midst of the cure , and the like.

An able and dextrous Chirurgion is a great Treasure in an Army , and cannot be enough valued , especially if he consult in all dangerous cases with an understanding Physitian.

These two, Physitians and Chirurgions,

gions, are to be intimate friends together, assisting one another without envy and pride, for the better relief and the greater safety of their Patients.

'Tis very necessary, both these should go abroad and travel before they undertake to practise, thereby to acquire experience, and to learn also to converse with the more discretion and gentleness with all sorts of humors. And when they come to practise, the Chirurgions ought to advise with Physicians, who are but lame Doctors, if they be not skilled in Chirurgery; since this is the third part of Physick, from which it can and ought not to be separated, being an integral part thereof. It is recorded in history, that above 2000 years since, *Podalyrius* and *Machaon*, Sons to *Æsculapius*, went both with *Agamemnon* in the Expedition for *Troja*, and there purchased great honour by their practise not so much of Physick as Chirurgery.

CHAP. IV.

Of Fevers, Hungarian Distempers, Spotted Fevers, and other Pestilential Diseases, as also of Hereditary Maladies, together with their Remedies.

TIs known seldom to fail, that in an Army there reigneth some Disease or other, according to the nature and constitution of the Country, Air, and Diet. The reasons are;

First, that amongst so great a number of Men, raised from so many different places, there are to be found Men of very different tempers and constitutions, sound and unsound; and amongst the latter, some that are scabby, others scorbutical, others labouring under venereal Diseases, many inclined to dangerous and infectious Fevers, &c. all which a Physician must have a watchful eye upon, and endeavour to prevent their spreading.

Secondly,

Secondly, that Souldiers in an Army want conveniences wherewith to take due care of their health; but are often constrain'd to expose themselves and sleep in the open Air on moist ground, the vapours whereof penetrate into their bodies; and they are careless or want opportunities of expelling them out again by sweat. Whence is caused an inward putrefaction in the blood and humors, which sometimes proceeds so far, as to assume a venomous nature, and to break out into spots, tumors, bubo's, carbuncles, &c.

Thirdly, that Souldiers commonly keep an irregular diet. Sometimes they have plenty and do super-abound; at other times they have nothing; and then being very hungry, when they come again to a place of plenty, they overfeed and surfer; whence are bred crudities in the stomach, and corruption, which causeth malignant Fevers in abundance. Besides, they often feed upon meat that is unwholesome, as stinking Venison, rotten cheese, musty bread,

bread, &c. which cannot but occasion many Diseases. And when they come to places, where Fruit abounds, as Apples, Pears, Plums, Melons, Cherries, Grapes, &c. they over-eat themselves, and thereby cause Gripings in the Guts, *Diarrhæas*, &c.

Lastly, sometimes the Air is corrupted, especially after a great battel, and slaughter of Men that remain unburied; whereby the Air being tainted infects the living that take it in. Which is often made worse by the exhalations of low and moorish ground, and by thick fogs.

These are the general Causes of the common Distempers reigning in Armies; against which thou art to arm thy self accordingly. First then be careful in thy Diet; eat not greedily and indiscreetly every thing that comes to hand; and though it be good, yet eat and drink not too plentifully of it, but restrain thy appetite, considering how destructive every excess may be to thy health.

If thou canst and hast no aversion from

from it, drink every morning of thy own *Urine*, which prevents corruption in the Stomach, opens obstructions in the Liver, Spleen, Mesaraic Veins; which if not removed, there will follow Fevers, the yellow Jaundice, Swellings, and Difficulty of breathing. If thou art averse from doing so, eat some bread and butter with rue on it; or, if it be not hot weather, take in the morning the quantity of a hasel-nut of Mithridate or Treacle; or infuse in brandy, or rather in Spirit of *Juniper-berries*, some *Zedoary*, *Angelica*, and a little *Citron-peels*, and drink a spoonful of it in the morning.

When the Air is corrupted, and there be at hand a Goat, rub thy self at him, and let not the strong smell keep thee from it. Also put Quicksilver in an empty hasel-nut, closed up with *Spanish Wax*, and hang it about thy neck; or the *Zenechton* prepared of *Arsenic*, (after the manner by and by to be described,) sowed up in thin leather; for if it should touch the bare skin, it would cause

blisters and do harm. This *Zenechtan* is a plaster, out of which are cut pieces of the bigness of a dollar, which are carried about the neck, and hang down near the heart, keeping good a whole year. And when the infection is past, this *Zenechtan*, being reduced to powder, will yet serve to kill rats and mice with. It is to be thus prepar'd;

Take of yellow and white Arsenic, of each an ounce, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce; of *gummi Tragacanth* $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce; put this *gummi* in Rose-water or in common water over night, and it will yield a slimy water. Then beat thy Arsenic in a mortar, and put so much of this gummed water to it, as is necessary to reduce it to a paste having the consistence of dough; work it well and round it, and then cut off a slice of the bigness of a dollar, somewhat thicker; let this slice dry in the Air, and sow it in a piece of thin leather (well-dressed dog-skin is the best for this purpose,) carry this about thy neck so as to let it hang down upon

Medicines Experimented. 23

upon, and to touch the place of, thy heart. Some mix with it a proportion of the powder of dried toads, which I have done my self; it being esteem'd more powerful. Some carry about their necks dried spiders; *Theophrastus* commends *Celandine*, leaves and root, carried about the neck.

Remember also to burn frequently *Juniper-wood* before thy tent; though all ordinary fires cleanse the Air: Upon which account *Hippocrates* advised great fires to be made in *Greece* at the time of a great plague, which was thought to have been remov'd by that means. Some burn only a few chips of *Juniper-roots*, or some of the berries of that shrub, which is as effectual.

If these means cannot be had, burn some Gunpowder, ordering it like a train; this purifieth the Air likewise. And the volleys of shot made mornings and evenings in a camp, conduce very much to the dispelling of mist, and qualifying raw weather.

Frankincense also, Mastick, and such other perfumes as dry and clear

the Air, may be very usefully burnt; and even a Scholars perfume made of waste *Paper* is not to be despised.

If thou canst get *Rue*, smell often to it: And remember me for this general hint, to take good notice of all herbs that are green winter and summer, and which are not eaten by Horses or Cattel; for they are endow'd with excellent virtues for the good of *Man*, and therefore made to grow at all seasons of the year.

When the Air is pestilential or breeding any Epidemical Disease, then wash thy face with Vinegar every morning. If thou canst get *Acetum* of Rue, Elder-flowers, Lavender, Roses, Marigold-flowers, 'tis the better. Or, if you have the conveniency, prepare the following *Acetum*: Take Rue, Elder-flowers, Burnet-roots, white Dittany, Carlina, of each equal quantity, a few Orange or Citron-peels, (of which the latter are the better of the two,) and a little Camphire, and some Walnut-kernels (the fresher the better,) leaving the bitter skins

skins upon them; put all these into common Vinegar, and with this infusion moisten every morning thy temples, mouth and nostrils, and the beating arteries of both thy wrists; taking down a good spoonful of it, and thou hast a good preservative.

If it be cold weather, take Angelica-roots, Zedoaria, white Dittany, some dried Citron-peels, and a little Camphir, infuse them all in Brandy, especially in such as is made out of Wormwood or Juniper-berries. Of this liquor drink in the morning a spoonful. But if thou be of a hot constitution, then content thy self with the former *Acetum*, in which you may mix a little Treacle.

Some advise to take fasting some of the Juyce of Marigold, freshly express'd out of the flower and leaves, as a good preservative against the Infection. This I have not tried; but I have often in such cases used the *Acetum* of Marigold-flowers, especially for a cordial and sudorifick, and, I think, with very good success.

Or

Or make an Electuary, of Rue and Juniper-berries, of each equal quantity, adding thereto a double quantity of Walnuts, with their bitter skin on them, some Figs, a little Treacle, and a little Saffron; beat them together in a mortar, and pour on them, whilst thou art beating, as much Rue-vinegar as will reduce it to a thick Puls or Electuary: Of this take the bigness of a hasel-nut or two, fasting.

Take the roots of the greater *Burdock*, and those of *Celandine*, both well cleared, and the bark of Ash; infuse them 24 hours in half White-wine and half Rue-vinegar; then distill it, and in the distilled water mix a little Brimstone-oyl, to render it a little sowerish. Of this take two spoonfuls in the morning for a preservative. But if any be already infected with the Plague, let him take of the same six or eight spoonfuls at a time, and sweat upon it, it being a very sudorifique liquor, which, under the name of *Aqua Bardana composita*, hath been used by me and my Collegues in Hospitals and other

other places with very great success. You may mix some Mithridate with it, if you please.

Else take *Carlina*, *Imperatoria*, *Serpentaria*, *Valerian*, *Saxifrage*, *Tormentill*, *Gentian*, *Angelica* and *Zedoaria*, all cut small; infuse them in Brandy, and drink of it a spoonful in the morning for a preservative; but if thou hast the contagion, take two spoonfuls, to sweat upon it, in case the pestilential poyson be not yet broken out, and the Patients tongue not dry; but if it be, content thy self with the newly prescribed *Acetum*, as being more safe, and an inflammation being to be feared from the Brandy.

Hold *Zedoar*, *Angelica*, *Lovage*, or *Imperatoria*, in thy mouth; but if thou be subject to the Head-ach, then cut it first small, and infuse it in Vinegar, and let it stand infused for the space of 24 hours, then take it out again, dry it, and use it as prescribed above.

Amongst the good *Preservatives* reckon this also: Take *Garden-sue*, beat it in a mortar, pour Vinegar on it,

it, and strain all through a cloth; mix some Treacle with it, set it by in a glass, and take of it in the morning half a spoonful or a whole. Put a little Camphir to it, if you will have it stronger.

Or put Camphir in Wormwood-wine, and drink a good draught of it every morning.

When I served in times of great mortality, I infused in Wine *Carduus benedictus*, Wormwood, *Scordium*, *Diſtanne* of Creet, Burnet-roots, and Citron-peels, and after I had taken every morning a good mess of sowrish broth, I drank after it a good glass of this infusion. As long as the herbs retain a bitterness, fresh wine may be infused upon them.

Infuse also white and well cleansed Garlick in *Acetum* made of Rue, and take of it a spoonful or two in the morning.

In the Apothecary-shops are Pills, call'd *Pestilential Pills*: Among these cause a little Camphir to be mixt, and of it let Pills be made; of which take at once three or four every week, taking

Medicines Experimented. 29

taking them in a spoonful of White-wine, an hour before supper. These prevent all inward putrefaction, and keep off all infection, nor do they suffer any collection of morbidique matter within thee, though they purge not, but only keep the body soluble. They are made up of Aloe, Myrrhe and Saffron. Formerly I have printed a whole Book of such Pills, which I call'd *Marocostinas* in Latin, where I have described their vertues at large.

For the *Rich* may serve what follows: Take *Terra Sigillata*, *Bolus Armenus*, *Pulvis Alexipharmacus*, or *Bezoardicum Nicolai*, or the *Cordiales Alexandrini Benedicti*; item *Species de Hyacintho*, *Aqua Stapediana*, *Acetum Theriacale*, or the *Red Hungarian Powder*; all these serving not only to preserve, but also to recover, by Gods blessing.

Provide out of the Apothecaries-shops Pastils of the extract of *Angelica* or *Zedoaria*; take one or two of them in thy mouth every morning, and there let them melt down. Keep

Keep thy body cleane every way;
be chearful; avoid rashness; nor be
affraid; considering that many have
been infected by fear, terrour, and me-
lancholy. Chear thy self up now and
then with a glass of good and sincere
Wine; but not to excess. *Never fa-
sting*, nor *never full*. One that is empty,
will soon be caught with this distem-
per; especially if he live amongst in-
fected people. If he do, let him drink
a good draught of Wormwood-wine,
Juniper-berry-wine, Rosemary, Sage,
or Zedoar-wine; which may keep
thee from many dangers. But re-
member, not to drink more of it than
will chear thee up and revive thy
Spirits. At least, drink a little Wine
with Camphir and Vinegar, kindling
the Camphir and letting it burn in
the Wine, so as to let it sink into it;
for if it burn on the top, it will there
remain swimming: And if the Wine
be skinned over with it, kindle it
again till it be quite burnt out. Take
of Camphir for one draught, the
quantity of a pease; but if thou be
subject

Medicines Experimented. 31

subject to the Head-ach, then Camphir will not agree with thee.

In case that any come to be infected, he is forthwith to be separated from the sound, and to be laid to bed, so as his head and shoulders may lye somewhat high, by which means he will be less subject to faintness. Then let him presently take some sudorifick Medicine, to make him sweate; for if the poyson be not speedily driven from the heart, the Patient is lost. You are also to take great care, that this Distemper prevail not, and to endeavour to discover it before the Patient be quite disabled: For, as soon as any begins to droop, grows melancholy, faint and feeble in his limbs, so as that he is hardly able to hold up his head, drawing his breath with difficulty, letting his head fall to and fro, losing his stomach, growing yellowish about his eyes, with the apples of his eyes standing out, finding head-ach, interrupted heats and colds, as soon, I say, as these symptoms appear in times of the Plague, Spotted Feavers, Hungarian

garian Disease, &c. you may then look to it by times, forasmuch as such Patients, that are already infected, go often about until the sixth or eighth day, as I have known my self, until the lurking poyson of the heart has got the prevalency; and then the poor Patient is quite cast down, and often dyes in very few days, and even in a few hours. Wherefore thou art not to stay, till the swellings and boils appear behind the ears, under the arms, &c. or till the Carbuncles, Bubo's, and the like, break out; but thou art immediately to make use of the best Medicines, thou canst be Master of, to drive out the poyson, if thou wilt save thy life. I never found any thing, that was considerable, done in the Plague, by means of Purging and Bleeding; but rather on the contrary, all those that had Spots, if they were purged or let blood, soon after died. However, I will prescribe nothing magisterially to any man; let every one endeavour to do, what he can give a good account of. I have, together with

Medicines Experimented. 33

with my Collegues, treated many hundreds in our Hospitals infected with the Plague, without ever opening a vein, and yet we have by Gods blessing recovered near 600 persons; besides those that by the same mercy we have cured in their several Houses.

Now to procure sweat in the very beginning, take the quantity of two hazel-nuts of Treacle, dissolve it in common Vinegar; but if thou canst have a cordial *Acetum*, made of Rosemary, Lavender, Elder-blossoms, Rue, Roses, or Elder-berries, use it much rather, and give it the Patient to sweat.

Or take the roots of *Celondine*, boyl them in Vinegar, and dissolve some Treacle in it: Or take *Carduus benedictus*, Rue, *Petasites* or *Butter-burr*, a little *Angelica*, *Zedoaria*, or *Saxifrage-roots*, boyl them together in half White-wine, and half Vinegar, or only Water, dissolve a little Treacle or Mithridate in it, and let the Patient take it warm, to make him sweat.

Mithridate hath the like virtue with

D

Treacle,

Treacle, yet neither of them are safe to take for Women with Child, old Persons and young Children.

You may also make use to good purpose of the Saxon-powder, taking of it the weight of a Ducat in *Carduus benedictus*, *Scabius*, or *Sorrel-water*; which Powder is thus to be prepared:

Take *Valerian* half an ounce; *Celandine*, or *Nettel-roots*, of each one ounce; *Polypody*, *Althea*, (or *Marsh-mallow*,) wild *Angelica*, of each two ounces; of garden *Angelica*, four ounces; of the rind of *Laureola*, (or *Lowry*,) an ounce and an half: These roots are to be dug up in their best strength, viz. between the middle of *August* and the middle of *September*, and being cleansed, they are to be cut small, and then put in a glazed pot, pouring a sharp Vinegar upon it, so as to cover it two inches high. Then lute on the cover with a lute made of whites of Eggs and Flower; let all be boiled upon a gentle fire; then pour off the liquor, and dry the roots, and reduce them to powder, mixing
with

with it some 26 berries of *Herbe Paris*, (or *One-Berrie*) which look like Pepper-corns, very good against poison; and thus the powder is made. This herb grows in shadowed and moderately moist places; I have found of it several times in *Kosbinger-wood* near *Ingolstadt*: It hath four leaves on one stalk, and one berry on the top. An herb belonging to the family of *Solanum's* or *Night-shades*; whence the leaves of it do very much cool Inflammations, especially those of the Eyes, when laid upon them.

Take notice of *Sorrel*, bruise some of it and pour Vinegar on't, (the *Rue-acetum* is the best,) and strain the juice through a cloth; put into it a little powder of *Angelica*, about the weight of half a Ducat; or of the root of *Dictam*, or of Butter-burr, or a little Treacle or Mithridate, and give it to sweat.

On this occasion of mentioning *Dictam*, I must add, that in our Country there grows only the white *Dictam*, which is, among others, an

excellent Antidote, but you must take of it the double quantity and weight to that of *Creta*. You may boil of the root of half an ounce in half White-wine and half Vinegar, or, instead of the Wine, in *Cardus-benedictus* water; and drink of the Decoction warm, and put your self to sweat; or take of the powder of it a drachm and an half in warm broth, with a little Vinegar, for the same purpose.

The *Dictam* of *Creta* hath hairy leaves and purpureous blossoms, and is used in the preparation of Treacle. This herb by its odour drives away Serpents. The wild Goats being hurt by any Arrows eat this herb, and 'tis said, that by this means the Arrows fall out of the wound. This perhaps hath no other ground than that of the Poet *Virgil*, affirming that *Venus* with this herb healed her Son *Aeneas* when wounded in the War. His words are *Aeneid*, 12.

Hic

*Hic Venus indigno nati concussa dolore :
 Dictamnium genitrix Cretæa carpit ab
 Ida ,
 Puberibus caulem foliis & flore coman-
 tem
 Purpureo, non illa feris incognita Capris
 Gramina, cùm tergo volucres hasere
 sagitta.*

About this time came in the Hunga-
 rian Infection, which was a Disease
 that bred such a putrefaction in the
 bodies of Men, that even when they
 were near death, they fell a vomiting,
 but that with such a stench, that no
 body could endure it. Here those
 Medicines do well, that preserve the
 body from putrefaction; for the
 Plague, Spotted Feavers, and the Hun-
 garian Distemper, proceed all from
 inward corruption. And of them,
 the *Plague* attacks the Spirits residing
 in the Heart, and so killeth very
 quickly; whereas *Spotted Feavers* have
 their seat in the Blood, and therefore
 do last twelve, fourteen, and sometimes

twenty days before they kill. But the *Hungarian* Disease is seated chiefly in the putrified Phlegm of the Head and Brains, whence those that labour under it, are tormented with great and maniacal head-ach.

But though these three Diseases have their rise from one and the same cause (*Putrefaction*), and are to be cured by the same remedies; yet is therein required the discretion of a prudent Physician, for the ordering and prescribing of Medicines according to circumstances.

Take a drachm of *Zedoary*, give it pulverised to the Patient in *Acetum* of Rue, or Elder, or Marigold-flowers, or even in common Vinegar: Let him sweat upon it. 'Tis good against all sorts of venom, and causeth a sweet breath, as resisting inward corruption.

In the Apothecary Shops you find an Electuary, called *Diascordium*, found by that famous Physician *Hieronymus Fracastorius*. It is like to Treacle and Mithridate; only 'tis red from some Ingredients giving it that colour.

This

Medicines Experimented. 39

This may be used with safety by Women with Child, young Children and all sorts of Persons, whereas, as was said above, Treacle and Mithridate may not. It is made chiefly of *Scordium* or *Water-Grandader*, which hath the smell of Leek when bruised.

Galen in his first Book *De Antidotis*, Chap. 12. writeth, that when in a great battel some slain bodies chanced to fall upon this Herb, they rotted not as far as they were touched by this Herb.

The said *Fracaſtorius* did compound this his *Diaſcordium* out of this Herb *Scordium*, *Tormentil*, *Serpentaria*, *Gentian*, *Bole Armeniac* and *Terra Sigillata*, and ſuch like Ingredients.

It is chiefly to be used in the hot Diseases of the Head; which I have done many a hundred times. Take of it the weight of about two ducats in common Vinegar, or in Elder-water, or rather in the expressed Juyce of fresh Sorrel, and sweat upon it. Tis very good especially in the *Hungarian*

rian Sickneſs and other venomous and infectious Diſeaſes. To young People you may give a leſſer quantity, and proportionably you are to leſſen the doſe for Women with Child or in Child-bed, and little Children.

Befides take notice of the Powder of Doctor *Heſſius*, which hath been uſed with great benefit, and is thus prepared;

Take a drachm of Sugar-candy, a quarter of an ounce of pulveriſed Ginger, and a drachm of Camphir; reduce all to a fine powder; give of it to the infected Patient the weight of a drachm in Vinegar mingled with the water of Marigold-flowers, Scabious or Sorrel, and ſweat upon it. If you have none of theſe waters, then look that the Vinegar be not too ſharp, and to that end dilute it with ſome wine and water. Mean time, though in this caſe I highly value Camphir, yet in ſtead of Ginger I would uſe Zedoary, Saxifrage, Carlina or Imperatoria, or the true *Petaſites* or Butter-burr,

Again,

Medicines Experimented. 41

Again, *Brimstone* is none of the meanest remedies in these infectious cases; for it preserves the body from putrefaction. Wherefore take of the noble Flowers of Sulphur a quarter of an ounce, being sublimed from Colcothar; add to it one scruple of Camphir, an ounce of the Spirit or Oyl of Cyprian or Venetian Turpentine. Put all this into a Glass-head, lute it well and put it upon hot sand or ashes, whereby the Oyl of Turpentine will come to open the Brimstone, and produce a red colour like a Ruby, or at least as yellow as a high-colour'd Hyacinth. Of this give some to the Patient three or four times, mingled with a little Treacle, or in Sorrel, Cardobenedictus, or Scabious-water. This Balsom is excellent also in sore Breasts that are growing purulent, taken in warm broth, or in a good wound-drink. But this must be in cases of no great heat or inflammation, in which it would be dangerous.

Amongst all the Remedies, which
serve

serve against Infectious Diseases; that of *Henricus Stapedius*, to be found in my Book *de Pestilentia*, is an excellent one, and perhaps the best for curing as well as preserving; of which half a spoonful being taken fasting, is able to keep a Man well for twelve hours or more: But if any be already infected, he must take of it at any time immediately, to the quantity of a spoonful and an half, or two spoonfuls, for sweating. Which is to be repeated every eighteen or twenty four hours, to make the Patient sweat, till he recover, or till the Pestilential Boils and Carbuncles break out behind the Ears, under the Arms, or else-where. This Water, though it be somewhat dear, yet its vertue countervailes its price. The older it grows, the more vertue it hath.

Many have ascribed great efficacy to the Blood of Animals: Thus old *Democritus*, (witness *Galen*,) prepared an Electuary of such Blood, called
Diathe-

Diathematôn. Some esteem much the Blood of *Storks*, because they eat Toads and Snakes; others value the Blood of Hens, because they eat Spiders and other venomous Insects. I should esteem most the Flesh or Blood of Badgers; which is to be dried in the shade, and that done, you must mix with it Saffron, Camphir, and some or other of the Anti-pestilential roots, as of Angelica, Zedoaria, or the like, together with a little live Brimstone to the quantity of a ducat; which is to be taken in *Acetum* of Rue, or Marigold-flowers, or Walnuts, and in case of want of these, in common Vinegar: Upon which the Patient is to sweat. If thou art a good husband, have ready a good *Acetum* of Rue, Walnut-kernels and Marigold-flowers, taking the greater quantity of Rue; and as you use it, fill it up again with *Acetum* of Elder-berries.

The Rich do use for their Physick in the time of the Plague the red Hungarian, as also the Imperial red and gray

gray Powder, Bezoar, Harts-horn, *Antidotum Matthioli*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Bole Armeniack*, *Scorzonera* and *Contrayerva*, *Species de Gemmis*, *Diamargariton de Hyacintho*, and other high Medicines, of which I have largely discoursed in my above-cited Book *De Pestilentia*. But I, though I have used such remedies among the Rich, yet I content my self commonly with the plainer and most common Medicines, of which I have more knowledge and experience.

The Pickle of *Ebulus* or Walwort, (*aliàs* Dane-wort or Dwarf-elder,) which is of kin to Elder; as also the Pickle of Juniper-berries, are also of great use in this case.

The Physitians of *Ausburg* made great use, in the year 1572, of the red Imperial powder; the composition of which is in the *Augustan Dispensatory* at large, as also in my Book *de Peste*.

These are the several means to provoke sweat, which I esteem to be of great efficacy for that purpose upon a sudden,

sudden. And though Souldiers have not the conveniency of a bed for sweating, when they are in a march, and often cannot put off their cloaths for many nights together; yet let them use such sudorifique means: for, though they cannot sweat outright, yet they may fall into a dampish moisture, which if it strike not in again, may prove as good as a sweat. Yet in this case he must turn his shirt: *Quod non facit sudor, prestat id tenuis odor.*

But here is to be noted, that 'tis not enough, once only to give a sudorifique Medicine to an infected Body; considering that the venom, like a raging Sea, is tossed to and fro every way. And though it should seem to thee, as if by thy approved Antidote thou hadst overcome the Disease, the Symptoms of it excepted, yet thou art not to trust in this case; for I myself have been sometimes deceived, and hard put to it to make good what by confidence I had omitted. Wherefore you must not trust to the *once* taking a sudorifique potion or powder,

der, because such malign and lurking Diseases, that keep no stitch, do indeed fly the first time from thy Medicament, and hide themselves under it, but they are wont suddenly to reappear. Wherefore you must repeat the Antidotes, that were first administered to you, for the time of 16, 18, 20 or 24 hours, according to circumstances, and so long and often, till you judge your sick Brothers or Friends Heart secured from the infectious Venom.

When the sweating is over, thou must then refresh thy Patient, first by drying him well, and next by giving him a little Vinegar to taste in a spoon. The Rich may afford some slices of Citron, of which *Theopompus Chius* writeth, that the Tyrant *Clearchus Heracleota*, who lived in *Pontus*, having poisoned many People, the vertue of Citron was at length found out, of which a slice being eaten proved an effectual Antidote against it. The same vertue may be found in a slice of a common Apple, and the

Syrupus

Medicines Experimented. 47

Syrupus de Pomis is one of the Cordials of our shops.

But the thirst, that uses to follow upon sweating, will not be quenched with so small a matter; wherefore take three parts of water, one part of Vinegar, and, if the Patient be not too hot, one part of Wine, mixing some Sugar therewith, and of this let him drink a good draught, and it will cool and refresh him.

Besides, take some of the guts of Hens, and some slices of Radish, sprinkle them with Vinegar and Salt, and bind them to the soles of his feet; this will draw away the heat. But let not the Radish lye too long upon them, because it will give a stink that may increase the head-ach, where-with the People that have the Plague are commonly troubled enough without provoking it. Moreover you will do well to tye about his wrists some Rue beaten with Vinegar. Anoint his Loyns and Back-bone with the Unguent of Roses, or with fresh Butter; but if there appear any Spots, forbear

forbear to anoint him, lest they should be driven in.

You will do well to have *Epithemata* of good things about you, as of Rose-water and Elder-vinegar, to lay over the Heart; with which mix some Camphir. But if you find any thing of Specks, &c. broke out, you must use no wet thing.

Anoint his Heart with Oyl of Scorpions, take the Oyl of Sea-blossoms and of those Earth-worms that appear after rain, of each six ounces, of St Johns-wort Oyl two ounces, of fresh Elder-blossoms and Rue, each a handful and an half, of the *Acetum* of Marigold-flowers and Roses, each about three ounces, of live Spiders forty five: Boil all these together, till the Vinegar be so qualified, that when 'tis thrown into the fire, it cause no cracking there. Then strain it, and in this strained Oyl put a matter of five and twenty Spiders more, of the biggest sort, and add to it of Camphir dissolved in the Spirit of Roses half a drachm, let it stand in *Balneo Maria*
or

Medicines Experimented. 49

or upon hot embers for twelve hours; and then put to it of Treacle and Mithridate, of each half an ounce, and let them work together. With this Oyl anoint the eight Pulses, viz. both Temples, behind both Ears, both Hands, and both Knees, as also the Heart. And this is an excellent *Succedaneum* to Scorpion-oyl, much used by the *Germans*.

Besides, you must refresh and strengthen the Patient with convenient Meat and Drink; I mean with good Flesh or Barley-broath, with a little Vinegar in it to make it savoury to him who will have appetite too little else, till he have shaken off this venomous Distemper; which when he hath done, his stomach will be so keen, that you will find work enough to keep him from surfetting.

Be also careful to keep thy Patients Body open; if he be obstructed, use a Clister, or take Butter or Hogs-grease, mixing a little Salt with it, or, if it be to be gotten, a little Mice-trickles, and put it into his bowels. Physick

E

at

at the mouth for this purpose is not always safe: When the Patient is discharged of the venom, a little liquor of stew'd Prunes with some Senna-leaves in it will do well for opening the body. Some fresh Butter eaten in the morning, or melted in warm Broath, and taken down, is wont also to keep the body soluble.

The Drink of these Patients may be, Water with some Bread soaked in it; or take of such Water, wherein Bread hath been soaked; one quart, and a little Vinegar, with two or three spoonfuls of Kitchen-sugar, mingling it well together. If you have no Sugar, use such Water with Vinegar alone: This affords good Drink in malignant Feavers. Among the Romans it was drunk by the Souldiers, under the name of *Rosca*.

You may also take a handful of well cleaned Plantain-roots, and boil them up in three quarts of Water, and then decant the Water, which though it be somewhat bitter, yet 'tis very good in Fevers, and a good Drink in hot Distempers. If

Medicines Experimented. 51

If you have Oyl of Vitriol, let a few drops of it fall into clear Water, mingling it well, and you will have a factitious *Sower-brun* or *Acidula*. But use no Metalline Vessel for this purpose. With this kind of Water many People have been served in all sorts of Fevers; the Oyl of Vitriol in such Distempers, if rightly used, being very beneficial.

But if a Man should have with it any Pulmonick Disease, in that case he must forbear acid things, and use Liquorice, and content himself with Pitane. Nor is it at all good to use acids in Pestilential Pleurisies,

And since on this occasion we mention this case, and we having above given warning, not easily to bleed in Pestilential Diseases; yet may Venæ-section be sometimes, upon good consideration, used in that *Pleurisie*, provided it be done in the very beginning, and the Patient be strong and full of blood. Yet this is not to lessen the blood, but only to give it vent; but before bleeding the Patient

is to sweat by taking some of the above specified Antidotes.

If the Patient have violent Head-ach, lay on his head Vine-leaves or fresh Cabbage-leaves; and, if you have no Alabaster-salve, take two parts of Vinegar, and one part of Oyl of Olives (the Sea-blossoms Oyl, and Elder-Vinegar were better;) dip long rags of linnen therein, and having well squeez'd them again, lay them lukewarm over the face and temples. Even Vinegar alone is good. Of such Applications you may make many, of *Acetum* of Roses, Elder-blossoms, and the like, with a little Camphir. The expressed Milk of Peaches is also very effectual in this case.

If at the going off of this Distemper, a hot defluxion should fall into the Eyes, take Camphir and infuse it in water, and often moisten the Eyes therewith; and if it should be cold and windy weather, you will do well to keep your self out of the open Air, and not to let this water dry up in your Eyes in the cold wind.

In

In case of having lost thy hearing, take of thy own Urine, and with it wash thy Ears within, but withall dry them very well, because that moisture is very noxious to the Ears: And it often happens, that after the Hungarian Sicknes People grow deaf or hard of hearing. Others put the water of *Cardus-benedictus* distilled with Wine into the Ears, or the Oyl of bitter Almonds.

If thy Throat swell, or the Palate of thy Mouth be fallen down, gargarize thy Throat with warm Milk, wherein Figgs have been boil'd, or sweetned with Sugar. The Flowers of *Phyllirea* or *Mock-privet*, which grows in the hedges, boiled, and used for a gargarism, heals also a sore Throat. The same doth the middle rind of *Oxyacantha* or *Haw-thorn* if boiled, with a little Allom dissolved in the Decoction. If you have the juyce of Mulberries, mix a little honey of Roses with it, and often take a little thereof. The roots of Sloes boiled in red Wine, and the Mouth often

washed therewith, is also very good.

If thou hast the Squinancy, boil Scabious in Meath, and drink thereof warm, when strain'd. Beat Turnips and fry them in Butter or Oyl, and clap them in a cloth round about thy Neck.

If thou cast up blood, take Mouse-ear, Ground-ivy, Cumfrey; boil them in half Wine and half Water, or in Meath, and drink often of it. But if the Plague reign not, open first a Vein.

For a violent Cough, boil white Turnips, well cleansed in common water; throw away this first water, pour on other water, and in it let the Turnips boil till they grow soft. Strain this water, sweeten it with Sugar, or infuse in it Liquorice cut small; and drink of it mornings and evenings warm. Or make a Decoction of *St Johns bread*, and drink it, abstaining from all sour and salt things.

The bleeding at the Nose is also incident to persons infected; which is no good sign, though in sound persons

sions it often frees from the Head-ach,
and cools the Liver. If this bleeding
be too violent, clap Ice-cold water
about the Patients Neck, or let him
put his *Pudenda* in cold Vinegar.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Inflammation of the Tongue, its
rise, and concomitants, together with
the Remedies.*

VHen the Tongue is infla-
med, the whole *Oesophagus*
or Weasand is inflamed also, and this
from beneath upward, because the
inward fire sends up its smoak all
along, as it were, that chimney, which
like soot sticks to it, drying and black-
ning the same.

But there is another Inflammation,
much more dangerous, which taketh
its rise about the Heart, and therefore
is call'd the Inflammation of the
Heart, which proceeds from the great
inflammation of the orifice of the Sto-

mach, situate near the Heart, in which is inserted the sixth pair of Nerves, which maketh the said orifice very sensible of any pain. This part being seized by so great an inflammation, which is venomous withall, it must in a manner harden, and shrink; and this heat is of that extent, that, the inner Membrane of the Stomach and that of the Tongue being one and the same, what befalls the Stomach, the Tongue must needs be sensible of it. Whence it comes to pass, that if the Gall overflows and passeth into the Stomach, the Tongue presently finds the bitterness of it; or if the Stomach be full of slime, or foul, or the like, the Tongue is soon affected therewith.

There is another kind of Inflammation, by the *Latins* called *Prunella alba*. This is of the same kind with the rest, but not of the same degree; for 'tis not of so dry a nature, as the others are, but commonly is moist, yet overlays all the Gums, the Throat, and the Wealand with such a tough white slime, like a kind of leather, and

and so covers the Almonds with the same, that sometimes it can hardly be removed even with Instruments; The Tongue is as if it were cruſted over with dough, the Gums like an Oven that by the heat of fire is burnt white, the Almonds cover'd as 'twere with white leather, and the Palate of the Mouth likewise. And in this caſe if the Patient will ſpeak, he lalls and ſtutters, his Tongue being burthen'd with a load of ſlime; or, if he make his Tongue wagg, the ſlime ſpins out like a thred, and ſo invades the Teeth as if they were laid over with varniſh. And when this varniſh on the Teeth grows black (as I have often obſerv'd it to do) and drieth on them, 'tis a mortal ſign; of which Hippocrates ſaith, *Quibus in febris livores circum dentes naſcuntur, his fortes ſunt febres,* 4. Aph. 53.

Theſe are the three ſorts of Inflammation; for which let us now ſeek out the Remedies, beginning from the laſt, the *white*. This is not to be maſter'd by gargarifms alone, but the hand

hand must be employed also. Take therefore Cotton-wool, or Flax, and wind it about a stick or rod, and dip this in Vinegar, and rake his Throat and Gums therewith, yet taking care not to make it raw; let him gargarise between, and wash well his Mouth with Water and Vinegar, or Mulberry-juyce. *Privet* that grows in the hedges, or the middle rind of *Hawthorn*, boiled in Water and a little Vinegar, then strained, with a little Sal-armoniack put into it, is in this case an excellent gargarism, but if there be blisters upon the Tongue, or elsewhere, then take instead of Sal-armoniack a little un-burnt Allom, and mix it therewith. If you can have the Juycce of Turnips, or the Juycce of fresh House-leek, dissolve therein also a little Sal-armoniack, and use it to wet the stick, wherewith thou cleanse the Throat of the Patient; dipping it often therein, and carrying it about the *Uvula* or Palate of the Mouth; and you will see lumps come away as big as Pease. The skin is
under

under this *Prunella alba* fair and red, but tender. Whilst thou art cleansing the Patients Mouth, let him often gargarise with the Waters above-specified, and he will clear his Mouth of the loosen'd lumps. If thou canst get Mulberry-juyce mixt with Honey of Roses, the Mouth will heal the better; for upon this sort of Inflammation there usually follows a Putrefaction of the Mouth; and in case thou perceivest any such thing, take Wood-sorrel, and the above-said rind of Hawthorn; make a Decoction of it, and put in it a little Allom, and often gargarise with it. Clean thy Teeth from the slime with Water well sharpened with Vitriol.

The common Inflammation of the Mouth may be cured with frequent washing of the Mouth, taking a gargarism made of House-leek, Lettice, Night-shade, or Self-heal Water, mixing a little Honey of Roses and Mulberry-juyce with it. Of this gargarism the Patient is also to swallow a little, thereby to moisten the Throat.

Some

Some take House-leek, and beat it, and put to a pound of it half an ounce of Sal-armoniack, mixing it well together. And so they put it for some days in an earthen pot glased under ground; then they distill of it a Water in *Balneo* or in Sand: Which is excellent both to drink and to gargarise, though the Sal-armoniack make it a little unpleasant.

But there is nothing better to allay this Inflammation than Niter; which is so well known amongst Souldiers, that they are wont to give one another Gunpowder to drink, which Powder performs this effect not upon the account of the Coals or Brimstone, but the Saltpeter.

For this cause Experienced Physicians and Chirurgions endeavour to purifie Niter for this use, that it may have the greater effect; and this they do in manner following:

They take of the purest Niter they can get, as much as they think fit; they beat it to a fine powder, and melt it in a large Crucible, and whilst it
boils

Medicines Experimented. 61

boils up and foameth, they pour into it a little powdered Sulphur, and so let it boil together, till the blew Sulphur-flame ceaseth; then they cast in more fresh Sulphur: Which they repeat often, and then pour out the Niter into an earthen vessel glased, making Lozenges of it, of which they put one pulverised into a quart of limpid water, and so give the Patient to drink of it as much as he needs to quench his thirst. Or they give of this purified Niter to their Patients, labouring under this Inflammation, the quantity of a ducat or half a ducat weight in Broath, or in Ptisan, till they find the Tongue cleared of its slime.

The use of Salt-peter thus prepared removeth also the Inflammation of the Heart, especially if it be melted upon Lead, and then proceeded with as before. For Lead is a considerable cooler, of which cooling quality the Niter, whilst it is melting upon it, taketh in not a little. Let then your Lead melt, and when 'tis melted, dissolve

dissolve the Niter upon it, and then to purifie it, cast some Brimstone into it, as was said above, till it be cleansed from all impurity; and then give of it to thy Patient two or three times a day, according as need shall require.

Otherwise, take live Crasfishes and fresh House-leek, beat them together in a mortar, squeeze out the Juyce, with it mix a little Sal-armoniack, or a pretty deal of thy prepared Niter; make a Potion of it, and give of it even cold to thy Patient, repeating this several times, every eight or ten hours once, according as you shall see occasion.

Or, take fresh Lard, (if it be salted, draw it through hot water to unsalt it,) and cut a slice of it two fingers large, and of the thickness of a knives back; put this into the Mouth of thy Patient, it is an excellent remedy against this Inflammation; of which I shall give the reason hereafter. I have seen wonders done with it. But if thy Patient do rave, then fasten this slice of Lard with a thred and needle

to his shirt or doublet, lest he swallow it. Or take fresh Butter, and put it in cold water, and of it givethy Patient at a time the quantity of a hazel-nut to hold it upon his Tongue, and let it melt there; which will keep the Tongue always moist. And if thou work among this Butter some of thy prepared Niter, it hath a wonderful effect, though the taste be not pleasant.

I promised above to explain the Reason of the Cure of these Inflammations. When you take a gargarism of the Waters of *Night-shade*, *Wood-sorrel*, *Knot-grass*, *Endive*, *House-leek*, and the like, mingled with Vinegar, you do well, but this is not enough; the reason is: If you wet a piece of Leather, you make it indeed limber, but when it comes to be dry, it grows hard and shrinks; except you grease it over with some fatty matter, and then it will remain smooth. So it is with the Tongue; though it be made clean with gargarisms, yet will it become again rough and untoward, unless some fatness be used:

used: For which cause I have directed to use Lard, or Butter mixt with Niter.

If the *Almonds* be swelled, thou must abstain from all sower things, and prepare a gargarism of Figgs, *St. Johns Bread*, Mallows-flowers, Liquorice, Elder-canes, mixing with it some Rose-honey or Juyce of Walnuts, or the *Rob Diamorem*, gargling often with it, seeing that this symptom is a dangerous thing; for when the Throat swells of it, few Patients do escape death, especially if it be a Pestilential Squinancy. And in case there appear any Tumour outwardly, take fine Flower, Milk and Saffron, making a Pulse of it, and, to keep it from growing hard, mix with it *Althea-salve*, or *Houndstongue-salve*, the Oyl of blew *Violets*, *Mullein*, white Lillies, *Camomile*, or the like, adding a little Oyl of Scorpions to it, and applying this outwardly.

Make also a Scraper of *Alder-wood*, if it may be had; if not, other wood will serve, though *Alder* be best. Throw it into cold water, and let it lye

lye there, using it as often as there is need; yet take heed of making thy Tongue fore or raw.

CHAP. VI.

Of Fevers, Belly-aches, Tumors of the Belly, Yellow Jaundise and Distempers of the Liver.

IN Camps there is nothing more frequent than Fevers of the Stomach, arising from ill dyet, which Souldiers are often put to for want of better, eating what they can get, Cheese, Herbs, Flesh half boiled, itale and musty Bread and the like. Hence is gather'd a morbisick matter in the Stomack, which causeth putrefaction, and consequently Stomack-feavers.

In this case thou art first to purge: And for that purpose make use of the *Pulvis solutivus de tribus*, recommended above, taking the weight of a ducat or a ducat and an half, in warm broath, and fasting two or three hours after.

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it. Or fetch from the Apothecary of the *Tablaturum Diaturbith cum Rhubarbaro*, or the *Diaphanicon in tabulis*, taking half an ounce at a time, and keeping thy Chamber. Or, infuse Sena-leaves in Wormwood-wine, and drink a small glass-full of it an hour before thy break-fast: This will also serve very well, especially if some *Carduus benedictus* have also been fermented in the Wormwood-wine.

If thou art troubled with Gripings or Inflation of the Belly, take of Zedoar, or Angelica-roots, or Orange-peels, cut them small, and take at a time the weight of a ducat in hot broth. If the Inflation be much, take in the morning the quantity of a hasel-nut of Mithridate, fasting an hour after it; and if the pains of thy Belly prevail, make a Decoction of Wormwood in Wine, and drink of it as hot as thou canst; this will allay the pains and give thee some stools. Mean time abstain from raw Fruit, and Beer, Milk, Herbs; and such like.

If

Medicines Experimented. 87

If thou art swollen, take half a drachm of Rubarb, and about the same quantity or a little less of Mechoacan; reduce it to powder, and take it in Wormwood-wine, or warm broth, in the morning fasting, and eat nothing within an hour or two after. Be careful to take down some Treacle in the morning fasting, but you are first to be purged. Otherwise make a Decoction of the Roots of Elecampane and Pimpernel, or Swallowwort, in Wine, and drink a warm draught of it mornings; it will provoke Urine. If thou canst bear amongst it Wormwood, *Cardus benedictus*, or Centory, add them in the Decoction, and it is a good potion for the Liver.

An Herb, call'd by the *Latins* *Eupatorium* *Avicenna*, in *English* (I think) *Common Hemp-Agrimony*, hath a great operation in swelled People, drinking of the Decoction thereof, made in Wine. Besides, use in this case Parsley and Smallage-roots in thy meat. Boil Horse-radish, and drink of the

Decoction warm in the morning. Thy ordinary drink is to be a water, in which hath been boiled a good quantity of Cummin, Annis or Fennel. You may also now and then drink a little Wine, swelled People having no great heat in them.

From these obstructions of the Liver and Mesaraic Veins comes difficulty of Breathing and a dry Cough, which occasions the Inflation of the Belly, and helps to entertain the crudities and indigestions: Mean time there useth to follow upon this the Yellow Jaundise. For this, take the Roots of *Cyclamen* or Sow-bread, reduce them to powder, and take the weight of half a ducat in Meath, or Wine mixt with a little Honey, sweating upon it; and you shall find your sheets discoloured of a yellowish colour. In the same manner make use of the Seed of *Aquileja*, or *Columbine*. I have reduced these three to powder, and mixt them together, and given of it the weight of a ducat to sweat; which hath proved very successful.

Orange.

Medicines Experimented. 69

Orange-peels used in like manner, do also much good in this case. The bitter Centory boiled in Meath, and a good draught drank of it warm in the morning, is also very good. Likewise a Decoction of the white Horehound and Cichory-roots is also used to good purpose in this case. These things expel also Worms, if any do lodge within thee; for which may also be used the Souldiers Pills of *Aloe*, called *Marocostinae*. In this case Vinegar of Squills is also an excellent remedy, taking of it in the morning early a spoonful, two or three, and exercising after it. It will open the Breast, and make you expectorate phlegm and slime in abundance.

If you be troubled with Wind and Gripings of the Guts, be careful to have your Body soluble. Boil *Calamus*, cut small, in broath, drink of it hot, putting a little *Angelica*, or *Masterwort*. Do this mornings and evenings, and beware of drinking cold, and abstain from all Milk, keeping your self very warm, especially about

the Feet, which you will do well to bath with a Decoction made of Asarabacca, Camomile, wild Trefoil, wild Marjerom, wild Thyme, putting a little Salt into it. For your drink, boil Cummin, Annis or Fennel in water; and now and then a glass of wine may do well.

These Gripings may also be cured with drinking very bitter Wormwood-wine, as hot as you can endure it. This is also opening. If you boil Elecampane, and Orange-peels with the Wormwood, it will have the greater effect. And if you add to it *Allium Sylvestre* (Crow-Garlick) you have an excellent Medicine for this purpose. This I have used my self, and so and present relief from it, when in a very hard Winter upon a Journey I was taken with these Gripings. 'Tis indeed a very unpleasant potion, exceeding bitter, especially being to be drunk hot; but the good effects will make amends for that. If the pains should not cease after all this, mix with it the quantity of a husel-nut of Treacle

Medicines Experimented. 71

Treacle or Mithridate, and so drink it off together.

If you can get Malvasy, mix a little Oyl of Olives with it, and drink of it warm. Oyl of sweet Almonds would be better, one half of that and the other of Malvasy; though these things perhaps will not so easily be had in a Camp. Fresh Butter may serve instead of Oyl.

Else make a Decoction of Juniper-berries, or Laurel-berries, and Elecampane in strong Wine, and drink a good draught of it mornings and evenings. Or reduce the Herb *Cardus benedictus* to powder, and drink its weight of a ducat in warm Malvasy or other strong Wine; it will remove the Gripings, especially if you mix with it a little Zedoary pulverised.

For your Meat, take Larks, if they chance to be in season, draw them, and fill their bellies with Garlick, and so roast and eat them.

Make a Decoction of Burnet, or of Master-wort, and Laurel-berries, in Beer, strain it, and melt a little

Butter in it, adding a little Pepper, and so drink of it hot.

For an outward Application, take the Oyl of Rue and Wormwood, dip Cotton into it, and put it warm to thy Navil. Or beat Onions, and fry them in Dill or Camomile-Oyl, wrap it up in a linnen Cloth, and apply it to thy Belly, where the pain is most violent, refreshing it often.

The Oyl of Laurel-berries, mixing a little Juniper-berry-oyl or Nutmeg-oyl with it, may be used with great benefit, anointing the Navil therewith, and afterwards put to the Navil a warm dry bag filled with Bran and Camomile-blossoms. Or fry Cowdung in the Oyl of Dill, or of Camomile, or of white Lillies, and apply it thus to thy Navil, keeping thy self, and especially thy Leggs, very warm.

If you perceive any Hydropical Distemper in you, make a Decoction of Wormwood and Juniper-berries in Wine, drink every morning a warm draught of it fasting. You may also to very good purpose boil with it Swallow-

low-wort, Burnet, or Succory roots, adding also to it some Annis or Fennel-seed. But it will be requisite first of all to purge with Mechoacan and Rhubarb; and now and then to repeat this purgation. Abstain from Milk, Beer, Fruit, and all raw and obstructing food. If you knew how to use Elder, you would have an excellent Purge to free your Body from the Hydropical water, because the Juyce of the Roots of Elder purgeth Hydropical Persons exceedingly: But 'tis not so safe to use it, unless you do it with great caution, because a very little of it taken inwardly purgeth both by stool and vomit, like Antimony. Half a nutshel full may suffice. The like effect you'll find in Elder-buds boiled, and then dressed with Oyl and Vineger like a Salad, eating a very little of it. But I advise you not to use too much of it; else it will cast you into great faintness. The Juyce of the Roots of blew Lillies hath the like vertue, but is likewise to be used with great discretion.

Otherwise

Otherwise take Earth-worms, and having wash'd them clean in Wine, reduce them to powder, and take of it for some mornings the weight of half a drachm in warm Broath or Wine, mixing a little Rhubarb with it.

The Swelling of your Leggs may be removed by heating some Tiles and sprinkling them with Wine, and clapping them about your Leggs to make them sweat. For a swelled Groin, take warm Milk, wherein *Calamus Aromaticus* hath been boiled, and sweeten it well with Sugar, and apply it.

CHAP. VII.

Of all sorts of Fluxes; as also the Tenasmus, or vain endeavour of going to stool; and the Hemorrhoid or Riles, and Marisca's or sore Fundaments.

IN Wars and Camps, Bloody and other Fluxes are very frequent, caused by an irregular and ill dyet; and

and these Distempers, especially the Bloody Flux, carry away abundance of Men. Where it is to be noted, that the Bloody Flux is infectious, and very catching.

Common Fluxes and Loosenesses may easily be cured. Amongst other Remedies, take burnt Harts-horn, and take it often in Broath; or pulverise Medlar-kernels, and take of the powder in Broath likewise. Also an Electuary made of Quinces and Sloes will cure them. The same does Nutmeg, and the Roots of Tormentil, Snakeweed, or the Roots of Cinquefoil, baked in Eggs, and eaten. Likewise the Seed of Dock, broad Plantain; item *Terra Sigillata*, or *Bolus Armenus*, and Wheaten-bread coming hot out of the oven, and dipt in red Wine; and eaten. Again, Mastick pulverised, and put into Almon-milk, red Wine, or Broath, the weight of a drachm, is good for such a Looseness especially as comes from indigestion; adding a little Nutmeg or Galingal to it. Oaken-leaves also, or the Rinds
of

of Pear-trees, with a little Mace boiled in Wine, and drunk, cureth common Fluxes. Again, *Bursa Pastoris* (Shepherds-Purse) boiled in Steel-water with a little Coriander, and drunk, is also very good; and so are Crasfishes boiled in Vinegar, and the scales beaten to powder, taking a drachm of it mornings and evenings, either in red Wine, or in Broath wherein red-hot Steel hath been several times quenched. *Hawes* also boiled, and made into a thick Electuary, and strained, is beneficial, if taken in the morning fasting, and an hour or so before supper, the quantity of a Walnut.

Besides, take new Milk with its Cream on it, quench therein divers times red-hot Pebble-stones, so that the Milk may grow hot of it; then mix with it two or three well-beaten Yolks of Eggs, two ounces of Sugar, melting in it an ounce and an half of the Suet of a Deer or Stag, and about half an ounce of *Album-gracum*, using it for a Clyster, which cleanseth and
healeth

Medicines Experimented. 77

healeth the Guts, and allays the sharpness of the Blood and other corrosive humors, that annoy the Bowels.

But take heed of not stopping too suddenly the Bloody Flux, or any other Laske; for if you do, the annoyance will remain in the Body, and cause Impostumes, Difficulty of breathing, and other dangerous Distempers. Wherefore consult with thy strength, and if that be considerable, make not too much hast; yet keep a bridle upon it, so as to be able to stop it when there is need. Mean time, if it be without a Fever or heat, you may do much with new Milk, drinking it also mornings and evenings warm, some red-hot Stones having been quenched therein, and some Sugar mixed with it, to prevent curdling in your Stomach. This Medicine was known to the famous Grecian Physicians, *Aetius*, *Alexander Trallianus*, and *Galenus* himself, l. 10. de *Simpl. Med. facult.* If you add a little *Album-gracum* to it, it will be the better. I have my self done much good with

with thus prepared Milk, but then there must be no Fever; which if there be, you'll easily perceive it by a great thirst, quick pulse, hot hands, and little sleep, &c. For, Bloody Fluxes are not wont to be accompanied with shaking Fevers, but only with hot fits, which spend more of the Patients strength in an hour, than shaking Agues in several days; which is to be well heeded.

Eggs boiled hard in Vineger, and given to the Patient, that is troubled hither with the Bloody or any other Flux, it will be stopped.

The Roots of Tormentil, or of Snake-weed pulverised, and this powder drunk in a convenient vehicle, the weight of a drachm, is one of the most approved remedies against these Fluxes; Tormentil-roots being very powerful not only to stop them, but also to take away their catching malignity.

The Moss that grows on wild Rose shrubs, reduced to powder, and taken in Wine, wherein have been boiled

Medicines Experimented. 95

boiled the husks of Acorns; is an approved remedy in this case.

Scrape red Lead or Ruddle, such as Carpenters mark their lilies with, put it into Wine or Breath, wherein hath been boild the broader kind of Plantain and Tormentil-roots; or take it in an Egg.

Hares-blood dried, and taken inwardly, is also a tried Medicine in this Distemper. *Item*, open a new-laid Egg, take out the white, and fill it up with Nutmeg, or the pulverised root of Tormentil or of Snake-weed, and give it the Patient to eat; or put into it some pulverised Blood-stone, and it will do good.

I have used with good success the Seed of the broader Plantain, grossly beaten, and rosted in an Egg; against the Flux; and I know it also to have been beneficially used against the Bloody Flux.

Take of Mummy, a little Mastic, Bol Armeniac, ~~Salamis Draconis~~, mix them together, and make a powder of them; and take of it in a convenient liquor,

liquor, the weight of a drachm, once or twice a day.

Take Rye-biscuit, and boil it in water with Coriander and the roots of Tormentil or of Cranes-bill; quench some Steel in it once or twice, and give of it to the Patient to drink.

Make a Decoction of Shepherds-purse and Meadow-sweet, in water and wine, and now and then drink of it.

Burn live Crasfishes in an earthen Pipkin well-closed, until they be so burnt as to be reduced to powder; of which give to the Patient mornings and evenings a thimble-full or two in a convenient liquor.

A dried Liver of a sucking Lamb, or of any other such Animal, is very good in this case, provided such a Liver, before 'tis dried, be boiled in Vineger. Let the Patient take a drachm of it twice a day. Also the Blood of a Lamb, or of a Hind, both dried, will have here a good effect.

Take a Pigeon, Wood-cock, or Partridge, and having drawn any of them,

Medicines Experimented. 81

them, fill them with Mastic and a little Nutmeg, and so roſt them on a ſpit, and whiſt they are roſting, baſte them with red wine, and ſo let them roſt till they grow ſo hard as will make them pulverable; then reduce them or any of them to powder, and take a ſpoonful of it at a time in warm broth.

The higheſt Experiment in this caſe is *Crocus Martis*, taken in the Juyce of the broader kind of Plantain, or in a Pulſe of red Beans, or Rice-broath; the doſe is half a dram. But when the pain is very great, you may then add to it ſome opiat Medicine, as of the *Trochiſques de Garabe*, or one onely grain of *Laudanum Opiatum*. And give the Patient now and then a little new-made Treacle, or mix with it a few grains of the *Confection of Archigenes*; for of ſuch Medicaments a Field-Apotheque is not wont to be deſtitute.

For the Patients ordinary drink, boil water, and in it Coriander, dried Sloes, dried ſlices of Quinces, burnt

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Harts-

Hartshorn, Mastic, Nutmeg, or any one of these, putting to it some of the roots of Snake-weed, Tormentil, or such like adstringent roots. Of this water the Patient may drink according as his necessity shall require.

The red Juyce of Quinces, boiled up without Sugar, is also much to be commended in this case, for strengthening the bowels, two or three spoonfuls of it being taken at a time, and that twice a day.

In many places a drink is made of Sloes, *Pilosella* or Mouse-ear, and Juniper-berries, infusing them all in common water, and letting them ferment together. This yields a pleasant acid drink, allaying the violence of the Flux, and quenching thirst withall.

The Rich may make Granat or Quince-wine. But I have here undertaken to deliver such things, as are parable and cheap for the poor common Souldier.

I am sorry, that in the Field there is no conveniency of administering
Clysters:

Medicines Experimented. 83

Clysters: For, though I prescribe none without great necessity; yet Clysters being of great benefit in Diseases of the bowels; they bring to them like Plaisters, I cannot but recommend in this Distemper Clysters of Milk, wherein Pebble-stones have been several times quenched, mixing a little of the melted suet of a Stag or Hind, without any oyl or other fat. I remember, I had once a Patient of quality, that had about an hundred stools within twenty four hours, who by the use of such Clysters, once or twice applied, was fully restored. The cause whereof is, that the Milk washes the bowels, and clears them of the sharp humors that annoy them; moreover, it is healing and repairing, by reason of the Pebbles quenched therein. The Sugar is absterfivè, and helps to clean the injured places. The Fat sticks to the parts annoyed, to defend them from being further hurt by the subsequent humors, which running down over it, can find no stay there, and consequently cause no more hurt to those parts.

Yet must you not put in any greasse
 Fat, or any Oyl of Olives, because
 they hinder healing; and all Oyl, ex-
 cept that of Linseed, Poppies, Hemp
 and Almonds, is very sharpe; and you
 will find, that if any drop of Oyl of
 Olives should chance to fall into your
 eye, no Juyce of Oranges or Limons
 is so strong as to exceed the acri-
 mony of that Oyl. But of this Oyl
 more will be said in the next Chapter,
 to which I therefore refer you. If
 you would have your Clyster yet mil-
 der and more sanative, you may beat
 a yolk or two of new-laid Eggs, and
 mix them with it; though I have con-
 tented my self with the Ingredients
 before mention'd, and found great
 benefit thereby. Else you may in this
 case use for a Clyster the *Cremor hordei*,
 mixt with yolks of Eggs beaten in
 it; which is also very good to wash
 out the bowels.

Here is no conveniency of making
 much use of Apothecary-shops; else
 many things might be prescribed to
 lay upon the belly and the navil, as
 also

also divers fermentations, and stomachical unguents. You may therefore content your self with those plain and easily parable means, already deliver'd, and be thankful to God for them.

But then you are also to think upon means to obviate Symptoms of this Distemper, and particularly *Drought*, which is wont very much to torment people in this Disease. 'Tis true, Acid things do quench thirst, but they cannot be used boldly, and therefore you must use them with great discretion and wariness. And as for sweet things, they usually increase thirst, and do easily corrupt, and turn into gall. Wherefore give to the Patient preserved Currans; or, if fresh ones be in season, mix a quantity of them with Honey or Sugar, and give him of it to eat upon white-Bread and Butter. Or plump dried Black-cherries, or dried Damascene-prunes, in half Wine and half Water, and let him hold and squeeze them in his mouth. Or, if you can, mingle some Almond-milk with Chalybeat-

water, and let him drink thereof; and this is both meat and drink. Or let him drink water, wherein Coriander and roots of Tormentil have been boiled. Or boil in water dried slices of Quinces, roots of *Bistorta* or Snake-weed, and burnt Harts-horn; put into it a toasted crust of Rye-bread rubb'd with Nutmeg, but let it not lye in it above a quarter of an hour, lest the water should thicken and become viscous. Marmelat also of Quinces, Black-cherries, and Sloes, is proper in this case, giving the Patient a slice of it to hold upon his tongue, and so to swallow it down.

Further, you must learn how to remedy a *Tenasmus*, which is more irksome to the Patient, and occasions more trouble to the Physitian, than the Bloody-flux it self; since it night and day painfully provokes the poor Patient to go to stool, and yet to no purpose. For this I have used many remedies, but found almost nothing more beneficial, than Fomentations of this nature following: Take *Poten-*

tilla

Medicines Experimented. 87

silla (wild Tanſie Silver-weed) Knot-graſs, Mullein, and Oak-leaves, of each as much as you pleaſe, put them into two linnen bags, and let them boil in Smiths-water, wherein much Iron hath been quenched: Squeeze out theſe bags between two boards, and let them be held alternately to the *anus*, as hot as can be endured. Black Pitch, ſuch as is found on Larch and Fir-trees, put upon a heated fire-shovel, and the fundament held over it, is alſo a good remedy; and ſo is Turpentine, uſed after the ſame manner.

Again, take a black well-burnt Brick out of the hearth, heat it thoroughly, and wet it with ſharp Vinegar, and wrap it about with a linnen cloth, and let the Patient ſit on it as hot as he can endure it. This was the Experiment and Remedy of old *Actius*; but he reduced the Brick to powder, and by boiling it in Vinegar, reduced it to a pulſe, and ſo put it into a linnen rag, and applied it to the fundament. You

may chuse which you please of the two.

Milk-Clysters, such as above prescribed, would also be good, but that 'tis not safe with Clyster-pipes to vex the *anus*, which is already sore enough. Yet you may give a Suppository of Deers-suet mixt with some Oyl of Mullein. And the grey *Dia-pompholox*, or the white Camphire-unguent, or the like, mixt with it, would not be improper in this case.

If there be a Falling down of the fundament, then let it often take in the fumes of the above-mention'd Herbs, adding to them the beaten stalks of Sloe-shrubs, and those of red Roses, as also Mouſe-ear, and Mugwort. The outer bark of Elder, and of Shepherds-purse, doth also well with it. But above all things keep the Patient warm, and let by no means any of the abovesaid steams grow cold on the sore part,

Make also a Decoction of Garlick, and pour it hot into your close-stool, let the Patient sit upon it, to receive the

Medicines Experimented. 89

the hot steams. Besides, put some burnt Hartshorn in a linnen cloth, and so strew it upon the fundament, by little and little to draw it up. Or heat an Oaken-board very well, and cover it over with Stags-suet, and let the Patient sit upon it whilst 'tis hot. Put *Colophonium* or the Rosin of Pine-tree upon a heated Iron, and let the Patient by holding his fundament over it take in the steams thereof. Anoint also the part with Butter, in which Onions have been boiled, and strew upon it *Album-gracum* very finely pulverised. You may also make a Salve of Ceruse, Bol Armeniack, Dragons-blood, Stags-suet, Bloodstone, Oyl of Myrrh, or Butter in which first hath been boiled broad Plantain, Mullein, or wild Tanisie Silver-weed; and with this anoint the fundament.

As for the *Marisca's*, which do torment Men especially, they may be cured with Oyl of Eggs, Salve of red Hounds-tongue, as also with the *Unguentum Populeum*, or with Butter stirr'd

stir'd up and down in a Leaden Mortar, till it turn grey or blackish. Let the Patient drink also of *Scrophularia* or Fig-wort, infused in his drink, this being a specific for that evil. Also the Oyl of Mullein, Elder-blossoms, Water-lilly, and White-lillies, is an excellent remedy for it, a rag dipped therein being laid upon the part affected. To use scarifying on the lower part of the back-bone, is also very good, though it be very painful.

If the Hoemorrhoid-vein bleed in convenient time, and do not over-bleed, it is an exceeding good thing, and preserves from many Diseases, as the Inflammation of the Lungs, Stitches of the sides, the Leprosie, Melancholly, Quartans, and the like. If the same vein should bleed in one that is mad, or disturbed in his mind, or in one that is troubled with the Inflammation of the Kidneys, these Distempers would thereby be allayed. But if it should bleed too often and too violently, it weakens much, & causeth

Medicines Experimented. 91

causeth a pale colour and the Dropſie. My Collegues and I have often open'd it by Leeches, and thereby found great benefit. But in caſe it ſhould exceed in bleeding, you muſt deal with it as you do with the Bloody Flux, and give to the Patient *Terra Sigillata*, *Bol Armeniack*, burnt Harts-horn, and the like adſtringent things. If you can get ſome teeth of the *Hippo-potamus*, raiſe it into powder, and drink ſome of it in red or white wine, it ſtops all bleeding, of the noſe, mouth, guts, fundament, hemorrhoids, the matrix, eſpecially the bleeding of Women after delivery.

Here is alſo very uſeful the expreſſ'd Juyce of Plantain, Shepherds-purſe, and of the tender leaves of Raſberries, or Brambles, infuſed in wine and drunk.

CHAP.

and the Drooping
and I have found

CHAP. VIII.

Of Pestilential Boyls, Ulcers, Carbuncles,
and other venomous Sores.

Above I have prescribed some
both Preservative and Curative
Medicines against the Plague, refer-
ring for this place the *Chirurgicall*
means, to be used against that Di-
stemper, thinking it best to discount
of them together in a place apart.

Concerning then the Pestilential
Bubo's and Sores, that rise behind the
Ears, under the Arms, and about
the Groin, the Cure of them con-
sists chiefly in this, that they be ri-
pen'd with speed; for which end are
to be employed meer emollient and
suppurating things. Yet are you to
know to distinguish between Boyls,
there being some of them that are
not venomous, especially in young
people; and they may be hereby di-
cerned, that at the touch they cause

no pain; whereas the Pestilential ones are very painful; which are also discover'd by the accompanying venomous Feaver; and other pernicious Symptoms. And of these latter great care must be had to bring them out, and to a speedy maturation, because those that lye deep are very dangerous.

Some there have been, that have used Scarification, and even Vesicatories, thereby thinking to fetch out the venom. Others have pierced the Sores through, about a hands breadth beneath the Sores, putting the root of black Helebores into them, thereby to draw out the venomous matter. But such means have rather irritated the evil, caused great pains, and put the Patient to greater danger.

Wherefore I judge nothing safer and better, than, as I was intimating, to use *Emollients*. Take then of the common Diachylon, and lay it upon the invenom'd Boils, and besides make a pulse of these herbs, viz. of Camomile, Mallows, Melilot, Dill, Line;

Line-seed, Fenu-greek, Althaea, the roots of White Lillies, as also salve of Althaea, Oyl of Camomile and Lillies, mixing a little Saffron with any and some Oyl of Scorpions. Of this pulle make some warm, and lay it over the Diachylon upon the Sore.

Or, boil Wheaten-bread in the broath of Mallows and Camomile, till it grow soft, then saffron it over, and mix March-mallows-salve with it, and lay it on. Or make a Plaister of Figgs and rosted Onions; or, make a pulle of Bread-leaven, Honey, yolks of Eggs, and the juyce of Onions, adding a little Turpentine to it, and so lay it on.

If the meer common Diachylon be not sufficient, use the Plaister *Diachylon cum gummis* or *de Alucilaginis*, or mix a Melilot-plaister with the common Diachylon, make a pulle of it with Oyl of Lillies, mixing a little Oyl of Scorpions with it, and so lay it on.

In laying on of Treacle, I have this consideration, that Treacle hinders

Sore sometimes Experimented. 93

ders putrefaction, which is the thing here most of all desired, because all maturation, which here is a reducing the Sore to suppuration, is a kind of putrefaction.

Here also the Plaister call'd *Emplastrum* is of good use; likewise the *Ceratum Oculorum Philagrii* and *Mesue*, which *Cerata* are made of *Gummi Ammoniacum*, *Balsellum*, *Turpentine*, liquid *Syrus*, *Goosegrease*, *Marrow of Combs*, *Bacon* and *Oculum*, and a little *Saffron*. Some take a dried *Toad*, and lay it upon the boyl, to draw out the venom.

Now when the Sores are softened and ripe, and yet break not of themselves, they are to be opened with a lancet; and if you have to do with Persons so delicate that they cannot endure a lancet, you may make use of the *Lapis Septicus* or Corrosive stone, which opens without pain, but is more slow. Mean time beware of opening the Sores too soon; for then they will turn to a hard swelling, which the Patient will not wear off whilst he liveth.

There

There are also, some Plague-sores that never break, but wear away by sweat. Yet if they should leave behind some hardness, you may, when the danger is past and the sickness overcome, make use of some fomentations of Melilot, Camomile, March-mallows, Mullein and such like: You may also take of the Gum, call'd *Tacamahaca*, and mix with it a Plaster of Melilot or Diachylon, and lay it on.

The Sores being open'd, they must be kept open with small pellets, (called by the Germans, *Quellmaisseln*.) dipt in a Salve made for this purpose out of fresh Butter, Yolks of Eggs, and Turpentine, well mixt together cold.

But it happens sometimes, that such *Bub's* by reason of the venomous matter, do eat in, or grow fistulous, or make matter-baggs, in which the matter settles. In this case you must use the *Unguentum fuscum*, *Apostolicum*, or the *Egyptiacum*: Or make the following water, to be squirted into such Sores; namely of *Celandine*, *Scordium*

or

Medicines Experimented. 97

or Water-germander, *Carduus-benedictus*, Centory, or the like Herbs, together with Tormentil and Whitlow-grass, all boiled in wine. If the Sores be very ill, you may boil with it some quick Brimstone, and Myrrh, and, if need be, mix with it a little fine Verdigrease. Or, take Honey four ounces and an half, a quarter of an ounce of *Aloes-Eptica*, a drachm of Salt, an ounce and a half of Scordium, mix all well together, and keep it for use; and when you have occasion for any of it, then dissolve it in wine, and spirit it in. Meantime, enlarge the opening of the Boils with the aforesaid pellets, that so the matter may have vent enough, and come away without any impediment.

The Unguent of *Ulysses Aldrovandus* is also very good, for the clearing of such Sores; and 'tis made of Oyl of Roses, the Juyce of broad Plantain, sharp-pointed Dock, Centory, and Night-shade, with a little Litharge, burnt Lead, and prepared Camphir.

Cardus

H

Instead

Instead of the Juyce of Night-shade you may take that of Cumfry.

As for the Sores call'd *Anthraxes*, and those they call Carbuncles, great care must be taken to break them soon, and to heal them slowly, that so the poisonous matter may all come away. They ripen and break soonest by fatty (but not hot) Plaisters and Unguents, especially such as are made of butter, leaven, yolks of Eggs and Honey; or if you mix together Turpentine, *Unguentum Populeum*, or Rose-salve mixt with yolks of Eggs, or the *Unguentum Anodynum* mixt with the Ointment of Hounds-tongue, and laid on it. It must be often refreshed, because such hot Sores and Ulcers, before they break, do so draw, waste, and, as 'twere, lick up those fatnesses, that sometimes of the plaisters, that have lain on them, there remains nothing but the bare ragg. The *Emplastrum Basilicon*, or the common yellow drawing plaister, is here the most useful.

You must also surround the *Anthrax*

Medicines Experimented. 99

thrax with good defensives; for if it invade the neighbouring part never so little, it will soon make a large *halo* or circle, which will at length separate from the sound, and fall away like an *escarre*. For such defensives make use of *Album Camphoratum*, or the *Unguentum de Liquiritia*, known by our people under the name of *Dr. Mindererus bis Licorish-ointment*. Item the *Unguentum de Lithargyro*; or the *Unguentum Fovis*, prepared of fresh Butter, with *Triblaminus*, or Bowyers Mustard, (otherwise Narrow-leaved wild Cresses,) Cranes-bill, Elder, Poppy, Vervain, and some shaved Licorish. Some take nothing but Vervain and the fresh leaves of Henbane, beaten together, and the Juice strained, and so used. Of this Ointment you may make much with confidence; for it will do you very good service in Inflammations, especially in the case of the swelling of the groins.

Amongst the approved Medicines for this purpose, may deservedly be

reckoned the plaister made of Soot, which is thus to be prepared: Take of the finest Chimney-foot one ounce and a quarter; of Leaven, Turpentine and fresh Butter, *ana* one ounce; of Venetian Soap an ounce and a half; two yolks of Eggs; of Treacle and Mithridate, *ana* a quarter of an ounce: Beat all these together in a mortar, and so reduce it to a paste; and then use it plaister-wise.

When the *Anthrax* or the Carbuncle is broken, you must then handle it very gently and discreetly, using only the above-described Egg-salve, putting it into the opening, and covering the Sore only with the common yellow drawing plaister, or the plaister prepared of Oyl, Wax, and Rosin; or Turpentine. Let the matter work out well, and when you are sure that 'tis very clean, and have a mind to consolidate it, make only use of *Tripharmacollis*, vulgarly call'd the brown *Diachylon*; you may besides put into it some of the *Unguentum de Tutia*, and that of the *Diapompholus* and

and one of the plaisters of them upon it. The *Ulm*-plaister also, made of Oyl and Cerase, heals also very well. But be very careful, lest any of the matter remain lurking in the Ulcer. If here and there any should be found yet remaining, as often happens, then make use of the *Emplastrum Apostolorum*. But if you can prepare the *Diapalma*, otherwise called *Diacalcithros*, make use of that. I am wont to call it the *Fistula*-plaister, because it doth not easily suffer *Fistula's* to stink, but keeps them clean and sweet. Such a plaister is also that, which is called *Iris*, to be found in *Galen*, and performing the same thing. They are both to be found in the *Augustan* Dispensatory, together with the way of preparing them.

Now what concerns *Old Sores*, which many are troubled with, in their Leggs especially, because the humors of the body usually settle there; you must above all things be careful to keep them clean; and to that end wash them, at least once a

day, with your own urine: Or boil *Cardus-benedictus*, Egrimony, Plantain, and roots of Tormentil, in half small meath and half wine, and wash the Ulcer with it, as often as you dress it. Among the common plaisters for such evils is the brawn *Diachylum* one of the best. Else you may prepare this Ointment which follows: Take the middle rind of Elder, and St. *Johns*-wort, boil them in oyl, putting a little wine to it, and so let it boil up till the wine be boiled away; then take it off from the fire, and let it cool; this done, stir a little Turpentine amongst it, and a yolk or two of Eggs, according as you make a greater or lesser quantity; mixing with it a little Allum, and Vitriol, (the white is the best) stir all well together, and apply it to the Ulcer, and make a bandage, and cover it as usually. For a good Drawing-plaister, take Rosin, Beewax and Oyl-olive, the quantity of the Rosin must be but the half of the Wax: Let them melt together, and stir

stir amongst it some Tartar exquisitly powder'd. Use not much of fatty things to such Ulcers. I have had under my care such Ulcers, that were to be healed with only dry things, as with strewing in of *Crocus Martis*, and the red Earth of Vitriol, of which hereafter.

For this reason the antient Physicians and Chirurgions invented a dry Stone, which they kept so secret, that they called it *Lapis Philosophorum*; which is easily made, as followeth: Take Allum, Hungarian Vitriol, of each one pound; beat them to powder, and mix them well together; then put all into a glased earthen pot, and pour upon it two quarts of water, boil them together, and stir them continually with a *Spatula*, taking off the scum: When 'tis boiled in, put to it an ounce of *Bolus Armenus*, an ounce and a half of Ceruse, a quarter of an ounce of Camphir, all finely powder'd, stirring it well about; lastly put it to a quart of sharp Vineger, and boil all together to a stony

consistence, which reduce to powder, and of it strew a little into the Ulcer, or let some of it dissolve in a convenient liquor, and wash the Ulcer therewith, or dip some linnen raggs in it, and lay it over the place.

'Tis also prepared this way: Take green and white Vitriol, of each a drachm; of *Lapis calaminaris*, Ceruse, Bol Armeniac, of each two ounces and a half; of Sal Armoniac an ounce. Beat them all to powder, put them in an earthen pot, mingle and stir them together in Vineger, to be a thick pulse, then put your pot upon a hot charcoal-fire, to let it grow red hot, so as that the matter be reduced to a stony consistence, of which dissolve about half an ounce in half a pint of water, dip linnen raggs into it, and put it twice a day upon the Ulcer. 'Tis also very good for purulent Breasts.

I was speaking above of *Lavements*: These you may prepare of all sorts of Wound-herbs, by boiling Consound, Bugle, Fluellin, Ground-ivy, Yarrow, Snake-weed, Avens, Arsmart;

Arsmart; you may also, against putrefaction, and the settling of purulent matter, mix sometimes a little Myrrh, or *Alaes Epatica*, Frankincense, Mastick, quick Brimstone, Camphir, Niter, Allum, Vitriol, or the like. Nor is it need to bind your self to this or that precisely, but you may take such of them as you can get.

I have a peculiar Ulcer-salve, which I call *Unguentum Decameron*, being made of ten sorts of Juices. Of these the principal is the Juice of *Perficaria*, (Arsmart;) to which are added the Juices of Groundsel, Tobacco, Yarrow, sharp-pointed Dock, Granes-bill, broad and pointed Plantain, Centory, St. Johns-wort, and Celondine. These Juices must be well strained, and then kept for some days in glasses or glased vessels to settle, and then very gently pour off the clear from the sediment. Which done, boil them with fresh butter, and some good Licorish newly scraped, as also some Tormentil and Cumfrey, adding a little red Hounds-tongue salve and
Oyl

Oyl of Myrrh, and Deer-suet: Let all be boiled together, till the cracking cease, and the Juice be boiled in. Then strain it through a linnen cloth, and add to it some Venice-Turpentine, Gum *Elemi* and a little Bees-wax, both the latter melted each a part. Of the Wax there needs no more than to bring the Salve to a due consistence. Then is this Unguent prepared, to which may be added a little refined Verdigrease, which will make it perfect. It is of great efficacy in foul wounds, for both cleansing and healing; as experience will shew.

A Chirurgeon, in meeting with Ulcers, is to observe well the purulent matter that issues, since he may from thence learn the condition of the evil, whether it proceed from foul blood, gall, corrupt phlegm, or adust melancholy. If the evil grow worse, and the humors of the body force their way copiously thorow, then beware, and withall exhort the Patient to purge, or to sweat with taking some Sassafras, or the like.

The

The *Sanies* or matter that is thick, white, and well digested, is the best; but when there runs but a sharp water out of the Ulcer, this is not good, and is withall painful. Which to obviate, you must use Litharge, Cerusse, and the like, putting also beaten Lead upon the place, and cleansing the fistulat holes with Lead-oyl, qualifying its sharpness with Oyl of Eggs. This Lead-oyl is made two ways, the one out of Cerusse, which is green; the other out of Litharge, which is yellow or reddish. Both are prepared with Vineger.

Boil *Celandine* in wine, and with this wine you may also cleanse the Ulcer with good effect. Mix afterwards a drachim of Verdigrease with about four ounces of the Juyce of Ground-Ivy; use it with wiecks or raggs dipt therein for the foul Ulcer-holes.

Burn Oyster-shells to powder, and use it for old Ulcers that need cleansing, which this powder will well perform by reason of the Salt that is
in

in those shells. You may sometimes have occasion also of the *Mercurius precipitatus*, or the *Mercurius dulcis Cosmeticus*. If you can prepare this, you have a good Remedy.

As for hard Knobs and Boyls, they commonly owing their rise to the Venereal Disease are not so proper for this place. However you may make a plaister against such Knobs of the phlegm of Althæa or Marsh-mallows, Gummi Ammoniac, Galbanum, Turpentine, Myrrh, Mistle-toe of the oak, mixing a little Bee-wax therewith and some Oyl of Earth-worms. If you will have it stronger, mix with it Gumm Elemi, Tacamahaca or Carana. But this can only be compassed by the rich men; the poor must be content with the Melilot-plaister, mixt with Saffron and the Oyl of Mullain or Dill. You may also prepare for such Patients a Salve of Fox-oyl, Dill-oyl, Turpentine, Mangrease, and the like, mixing therewith some Oyl of Earth-worms and the Oyl of Mullain-flowers, Camomil and white Lillies.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Chirurgical means of staunching blood, of wound-balsoms and plaisters, of wound-drinks, and remedies for Burnings.

THis is the most necessary Chapter of this whole Tract. For, although in every Camp, yea in every Regiment, and even in every Company there ought to be one or more Chirurgions; yet because in a battle, or the storming of a strong-hold, there may be wounded a very great number of men, who, by reason of the multitude, cannot all be dressed by the Chirurgions; every common Soldier, that is sound and un-hurt, is obliged to assist his fellow, considering it may soon be his own case.

In the first place then, refresh thy fellow, that is wounded, with wine, cold water, vinegar, or the like; then place him in a right posture;

For

For, if the wounds be in the head or about the breast, you ought to lay him high with his head and shoulders, that so the blood may sink down from the places wounded. If his legg be hurt, put it so that it may not hang downwards, and thereby the afflux from the body be prevented, which otherwise might cause a tumour. If the wounds be in the middle of the body, then place him so, that, if possible, he may lye somewhat hollow with his back.

This done, wash the wound very gently, (so as not to anger it,) with meer wine, or even with pure common water, only with a very little salt cast into it; or with the Patients own urine; and then dry it with lint of long-worn linnen, without much stirring in the wound, for fear of making the veins bleed again.

If any one do bleed so copiously, that it is not easily stopp'd, and the Patient is in danger, then receive of his blood in an Iron pan, and letting it run about therein, hold it over the

fire

Medicines Experimented. III

fire till it be dry and between your fingers friable to powder; of which strew some into the bleeding wound, and it will stop it. But of this case more hereafter.

The wound being cleansed, and the bleeding stayed; take fine linnen-raggs, burn them as you are wont to do for tinder, and quench it in Oyl of Olives; and put some of it into the wound. If you have no plaister at hand, take a slice of unsalted lard and lay it on. If that be also wanting, dip a pledget of linnen-raggs in warm wine, and being wrung out very dry, lay it upon the wound, and a dry bandage over it, that so the moist pledget may long keep warm. Though in such wounds, as are apt to bleed much, warm bandages are often to be avoided, and sometimes (but with singular care and discretion) cold bandages to be used, if the hurt be not in the brain, breast or bowels. Whence old Hippocrates hath this Aphorism: *Frigida verò in sic lacerationibus, unde sanguis aut fluit aut fluxurus est.*
Yet

Yet this must be done with great caution, lest in the place affected there should follow a Gangrene.

After this, take Oyl of Olives and Wine, beat them well together, and warm the mixture, dip in it linnen pledgets, wring them dry, and lay them on warm with a dry bandage over it. This must be done once every hour, or every two hours; nor let this care and labour seem irksome to you, for it will have a good effect.

This Dress is almost the only thing, which the *Knights of Malta* make use of at Sea to heal their wounds, for the Oyl allays the pain, and the swelling, as the Wine cleanseth, and these two together cause healing. Whence the *Samaritan* in the Gospel is said to have poured only Oyl and Wine into the wounds of him, who was fallen among Thieves. You may therefore make use of this noble Wound-silver that may be equivalent to almost every common Wound-silver, preparing it thus.

Take one part of Oyl-olive, and

two parts of Wine, boil them together till the Wine be boiled in, and the Oyl, when any is thrown into the fire cracks no more, and you have a Wound-oyl according to wish: Put of it with fine linnen shavings into the wound, and it will, for a plain remedy, do marvels.

You may also melt Lard unsalted, mix it with Honey and Rye-flower, and so make it into a Salve, which, though plain and simple, may, when put upon the wound, have as good an effect, as many Plaisters that are in great esteem.

Otherwise, for a very good Wound-salve, take of the best *Callos* cleanly pulverised the weight of a *denat*, mingle and stir it with half an ounce of fine honey, melt afterwards by itself half an ounce of Deer-suet, and stir it among the other Ingredients: Thus you have a good Salve against the putrefaction of wounds, and for the allwaging of their pains, as also for healing them, if you duely apply it to the wound. If you'll add to it

a little Cyprus Turpentine with the yolk of an Egg, you may.

The black Wheel greese in time of need is also a good Wound salve, and is only despised because of its plainness. When you use it, lay only over it the leaves of Snake-weed, or of pointed Plantain.

But by all means keep the wound clean, and let not many look into it, for fear they should by their breath annoy it, some being fasting, others having eaten one thing, others another. But especially admit not many women, when you open the wound for cleansing and dressing it. But above all things take care, to exclude the Air as much as is possible from the open'd wound, especially if any Artery or Nerve be hurt. Take notice, that Carpenters and Joynters, when they have hurt themselves, do almost by this only means of well closing their wounds and keeping out the Air, heal themselves. They take a very thin chip, and lay upon it some of the glue, wherewith they joyn together

then the Boords of their work; and this they apply to the wound, first well cleansed, and let it lye on, till it fall off of it self, and the wound is healed. But this will not do in case any Bones be hurt, and so notwithstanding, take Honey, and the Dust-Flower of the Mills, fresh Butter and Bol-armeniack, and knead it well together, without any fire, until it be as thick as a Plastery, and this laid on, is very good. To consistence with this, take Sulphurey well cleansed, not too small, add to it one or two of the Vulnerary Herbs; such as you may meet with in the field, as Pyrola or Winter-green, Yarrow, Plantain, Plantain, Orpely, Consound, Samble, Bugle, &c. Boil this in Linseed-oyl and a little Wine, until the Wine is boiled away, and this being strained, put to it some raw Honey and one or two well beaten yolks of Eggs, (according to the quantity you make) and a little Turpentine, and so thrust it, with some Herb or Flax dipt in it, into the wound.

In Likewaters is one of the simplest
 and plainest remedies, but health
 furably well. Take only some un-
 flaked lime, pour on it cleare water,
 and let it stand upon it till the lime
 be fallen to the bottom. Wash the
 wound with it, especially such as
 are old running Sores, and you shall
 see a wonderful effect. BOL-STINGING
 od These plain means may be used
 in case you want assistance, tak-
 ing the assistance of your Fellow
 soldier in the application, though
 these very remedies may challenge a
 place among the most chargeable ones,
 prescribed and applied by Masters.
 And provided the Chirurgion do not
 undervalue these my plain and cheap
 remedies, but receive them thank-
 fully. I am ready here to teach him
 some ways, hitherto concealed by me,
 which I scruple to keep any longer
 from publick knowledge. HOW TO
 Know then first, that to a Physician
 belongs also the knowledge of Chi-
 surgery, as a third part of the Art of
 Medicine, the other two being the

Pharma-

Medicines Experimented. 117

Pharmaceutica, prescribing Medicines for inward Diseases, and the *Dietetica*, ordering the Patients Diet and other necessities. I have my self, whilst I practised Physick, dressed in Camps many wounds with my own hands, and cured them, carrying halfe way my Chirurgical apparatus about me, without any disparagement to my Profession; imitating herein the Examples, above alledged, of *Podalirius* and *Machabon*, two of the chief Physicians of the Antients in the Army before *Troy*, who were not at all ashamed to practise Chirurgery, and to attend the cure of wounded Souldiers.

I First of all then, consider well, whether the wound be mortal or no. Next, what limb or part it is that hath received the wound. The wounds in the Head are commonly the most dangerous, by reason of the Symptoms incident to them, as the Apoplexy, Falling Sicknes or other Convulsions, the Palsey and Laming of the limbs by reason of the hurt

nerves, M also Phrensy, Loss of Hearing and Speech, &c. which are wont to be consequent, according as the respective nerves have been struck or wounded. If the Breast be any where wounded, greater care also is to be had, and the means must be directed to prevent purulency (which that place, by reason of the heat there, is subject to,) and to heal the *pleura* or the inner membrane of the ribs, the like is to be done concerning the diaphragme, &c. *Physians of the Ancients in the* You ought also to observe, what kind of wound it is, you have to do with, whether any bone, any nerve, or artery be hurt; whether it be a meer flesh-wound, and the like. If it be a gaping wound, you must, if it hath taken cold from the Air, bath it with warm wine, and keep it very close, and make use of the strong astringent plaister, prepared of Rosin, Gum Elemi, Turpentin, Pitch, with some Mastick, Frankincense, *Sarcocolla*, as also some Blood-stone, Mummy, and *Crocus Martis* mixt there.

therewith, and keep all on carefully with a good bandage, which is a great matter in all wounds. For, some months since, I had a Patient under my cure, whose Skull in the place of one of its sutures was sever'd, so as that I found a considerable space between the two parts separated. I order'd a Chirurgion of my particular acquaintance to draw those parts forcibly together with good bandages, which being well done, I caus'd his hair to be shorn away, and an astringent plaister to be applied, which was almost like a Rupture-plaister; whereby in three or four weeks, to the admiration of many, my Patient was perfectly healed. This plaister was the *Ceratū expelle arietina*, mixt with Gum Elemi, and with a little *Ceratū de Betonica*.

You must also be provided with good Blood-staunching remedies. The common ones are, *Bol-armeniac*, *Sheep-trickles*, *Blood-stone*, *Tragacanth*, *Terra sigillata*, *Milt-dust*, *Hares-hair*, *Pea-socks-dang*, &c. Avoid by all means

Caustricks, especially Sublimat, Arsenic, Colcothar, with which you anger a wound, and cast the Patient into very dangerous symptoms: For, though they may by their corrosives at first astringe the wound, yet they do afterwards so fret and eat it, that you would think, hell-fire were in it. Beware also of a hot Iron, which many have a refuge to as to a Master-piece and the last remedy.

Among the chief Astringents, is *Frog-spawn*; which therefore you are, when tis in season, to make good provision of, for the whole year. Take therefore in the Spring a lump of raggs, and dip it into Smiths-water, in which first some crude Allum hath been dissolved. Let this lump be dried again, and then draw it thorough the Spawn of Frogs, so as that the Spawn may every where hang on it, and expose it to the Air to dry; and afterwards draw the same again thorough Frog-spawn: Which repeat as often as you can, during the season of Frog-spawn; for the other

you

you dip the raggs into it, the more vertue they will receiue. This Spawn stauneth bleeding, with a good bandage. I have often used with good successe the distilled water of Frog-spawn in the bleeding of the Nose, first mixt with crude Allum, and then drawn up into the Nostrils. Take a green Frog, burn him in a pipkin, not to ashes, but so as to be reducible to powder: This powder put into a small Taffaty-bagg, and hang it about the neck of a woman that floods excessively, and she will find great help from it.

Having often made mention of Allum, which is one of the chief remedies for stopping of blood, I will make publick the *Magistery of Allum*, which I have hitherto kept secret. Take then of the best and clearest Allum as much as you please, pulverise it, and put the powder into an Oxe- or Swines-bladder, tying it very close: Then throw it into a kettle of hot water, and the Allum will be dissolved; this Solution bring over the

the helm out of a low retort, until the Allum get a *caput mortuum*; then cease to urge the fire any more, lest you force corrosive spirits from it, which are noxious to our present purpose. This *caput mortuum* put again into a bladder, and dissolve it as before, and do this so long, until the whole body of your Allum be brought over the helm. But you must filter the last solution, for fear of any dust or other heterogeneous matter mixt with it.

This is the Magistery of Allum, able to draw the veins together without corrosion. Apply this to wounds, or any other bleeding part. You may mix with it Tragacanth, Gummi Arabic, *Sanguis Draconis*, and well-beaten Whites of Eggs.

Take good notice, whether the wounded Patient have heated himself in storming a place, or by any other military execution, or whether he be yet distemper'd by passion; for, as long as this lasts, the blood is in a rage, and can hardly be stopped.

In this case stop the wound with Peacocks dung, and take Vineger and Whites of Eggs well beaten together, a little Allum, and refined Saltpeter, put to it as much Frogspawn, Shepherds-purse, broad Plantain, or other convenient water, as is necessary, so that there may be three parts of water and one part of vineger, dip pledgets into it, and clap them cold to the wound, and the bleeding will cease.

Crotus Martis also is an excellent stauncher of blood, to be used both inwardly and outwardly. For inwardly it cureth the Bloody Flux and other Fluxes; and outwardly applied to wounds and strewed into them, it closeth the veins. But it must not be prepared with *Aqua-fortis*, or distilled Vineger, or any corrosive thing, but only by the heat of a reverberating furnace; and afterwards distill often from it some proper water, as of *Roses*, *Speed-well*, *Self-heal* or broad *Plantain*; after which preparation it is divers times to pass again through

through a reverberating furnace, until it grow as light as a down-feather; And then 'tis fit for our purpose, for as long as it is strong and heavy, the body of it is not thoroughly opened.

Among other things, you may make use of the Red earth of Vitriol, which is to be thus prepared: Take Vitriol, as much as you please, put it in a new unglased pipkin, into a Potters oven, to deprive it of its moisture, and to reduce it to a *calcothar*: Then pulverise this calcined Vitriol, and in a large glazed earthen dish pour hot water on it, letting it stand so for four or five hours; then decant the water, and pour other hot water upon it, as before, repeating this three, four, or five times, until all the salt be got out of the said *calcothar*; which whether it be done, may easily be found by the taste. Then dry this red dulcified Earth, and it will prove a very good blood-staunching medicine; which may also in other cases be variously used; as you'll find it hereafter of great use in my

plaister

plaster for wounds made by thra-
wing with a bus.

The water you had poured on this
Colicther you ought not to throw a-
way as useless, but to put it by, and,
for other occasions, you may boile it
away, and it will leave a Salt behind,
as white as snow, with which you
may do wonders in foule Sores. I
have used it with good success in such
cases in which it cleanseth and ma-
keth a firm ground for new and good
flesh to grow upon. For, though
there be many things that cleanse
Sores, yet they leave the flesh loose
and spongy, but this is both estrin-
gent, and withall, maketh such a
bound and firm bottom, that you may
trust to it. Whence, also, it is to be
used in fistulous Sores.

But to return to the stopping of
Blood, take the blood of a Lamb or
Sheep, let it stand in a clean earthen
vessel, until the serum be sever'd from
it, pour this off, and dry the blood
well in a new glazed pipkin, upon
hot embers. Then pulverise it, and
mix

made with it a fourth part of clean pul-
 verised *Tragacanth*, and strew this into
 the wound. If the issue of the blood
 be so impetuous, that it washes away
 the first application, then wipe the
 wound again, and strew into it of the
 same powder the second time. Put-
 ting amongst it *Allum*, *Crocus Martis*,
 or the red Earth of *Vitriol*, you will
 do well. Bind the wound with the
Emplastrum Santalinum, (which is cal-
 led *gummi* by our Chirurgeons)
 or with the *Cerasus expella arctica*,
 duce to *scholdag* *de villy* *no. 1*.

The blood being stopt, and the
 wound cleansed, you must then ap-
 ply good vulnery Oyls or Wound
 balsoms. Oyls are all, as I mentioned
 above, fatty, whence it is, that they
 do not easily consolidate wounds, un-
 less you put to them some refined
Crude, *Sassa*, *Sanguis Draconis*,
Sandarach, or the like.

But to open unto you the good af-
 fection of my heart, I shall describe here
 my Wound balsom, wherewith I have,
 by Gods assistance, done much good,
 448.

Take

Take as much as you please of Tur-
pentine of Cyprus, which comes from
Venice, and is taken inwardly, and
the same quantity of the red Oyle of
St. John's wort, dissolve them together
Then take Gummi Elemi, dissolve it
apart, and pour it among the other,
and so let all cool; and when 'tis half
cold, pour amongst it a little Oyle of
Bees-wax, and your Balsom is prepa-
red. I cannot tell you the precise
weight of each ingredient, because as
often as I have prepared it, I have
done it by the Eyes, and as it formed
good unto me, bely note, that there
must be so much of the Gummi Elemi
as to give it a due consistence, which
you may try, by casting a drop or two
of it into cold water; this Balsom
being to be thinner than an Unguent,
and yet thicker than Oyle.

of This Balsom heals very speedily,
especially when used in wounds freshly
inflicted, on fine pledges, and only
with a yellow Tread bound over it.

Be also provided with good Plaster
for wounds made by Thursting, such

as Tre the *Opodeldoch* of *Theophrastus*;
 or the good black Thrust plaister;
 thus to be prepared: Take of Oyl of
 Roses seven ounces, of *Calophony*,
 black Pitch, white Wax, Roman Vi-
 triol, Clovess, *Flantincense*, Myrrh,
 each eight ounces, of Mastic, one
 ounce, of the Oyl of Eggs, coloobn-
 ces, of Spike oyl, one ounce, of the
 Oyl of Juniper berries, three ounces,
 of *Myrris*, new ounces, of white
 Mitrinard, red Corals, each two gun-
 ces, of *Herbesup*, one ounce, of
 Magnet, two ounces, of well clean-
 fed Earth worms, pulverised, and of
Camphir, each the same. Of all this
 make powder, *moderately* as
 of *Myopodeloch*, that I make use of;
 is almost like this, but that I mix
 with it the red Earth of the Oyl of
 Vitriol, above spoken of in the matter
 of Bloodstanching, and add also to
 it Turpemin and Gum *Elemis*, with
 some *Utria*, *Utria opatica*, well pre-
 pared *Lapis Calaminaris*, and *Crochi
 Martis*: And thus the Plaister be-
 comes red and hard, like *spanish*
 Sealing.

Medicines Experimented. 129

Sealing-wax. I take also *Gummi Ammoniac*, *Galbanum* and *Opoponax*, the Oyl of *St. Johns-wort* and *Myrrh*. This Plaister draws from the bottom, and reaches deep. A Souldier, having this about him, and, upon occasion, working it only to some flatness, there being no need of laying it on a cloth, may thus put it on the wound, taking it off mornings and evenings to wipe it clean; and then working it through again, lay it on as before: And so he may heal himself; which when done, let him clean the Plaister, and role it up in a bladder, for another occasion.

I have seen considerable operations of *Gumm Elemi* used alone, laid on leather, and put upon the thrust; but this wound is then to be kept from falling together.

To prevent incidental heat and inflammation of the wounds, make use of the Oyl of *Roses*, *Bol Armeniac*, *Whites of Eggs* and *Camphir*. But to avoid trouble, you may find ready, in the Apothecary-shops, the

Unguentum album, Unguentum de Adinlo, Camphoratum de Liguiritia, de Lithargyro, Santalinum, and the like; to be put about the wound when dressed.

You may with great benefit, and you ought also, especially in the wounds of the Head, provided there be no danger of bleeding, lay over the bandage some fine raggs moisten'd in wine, and well dried again. This allays the pain, and withall prevents swelling.

And in case the wound be swelled, you may also to good purpose make use of Fomentations, made of the herb and flowers of *Mullein, Betony, Egrimony, Cowslips, Camomil, Melilot, Ground-ivy, red Roses, Bugle*, and the like: But beware of all hot things, whatever they be. Boil the aforesaid herbs or the like in half wine and water; but if the wound be not inflamed, take two parts of wine and one of water. With such fomentations I have done much good; among others upon a Fencing-Master of *Nurenberg*, called *Cameysen*, who

in

Medicines Experimented. 131

in the publick Fencing-school received thrusts in both his Eyes, insomuch that by reason of the great swelling that ensued thereupon he lost all his sight; but by the use of such fomentations, God blessing the means, I recover'd his sight.

A Bone being broken, set it carefully, and bind it up strongly, having laid upon it *Oxycroceum* or *Emplastrum de pelle Arietina*. You may also comfort such wounds with the like fomentations, as before described.

On the bank of the *Rhine* is found a Stone in the gravel, call'd *Lapis fabulosus*, which is easily reducible to powder: Of this, if you can get it, give to the Patient, whose bone is broken, a drachm to be taken in broath, mornings, of which he will find a very good effect.

In the case of a Limb wrenched, clap to it *Bran* boiled in wine, sometimes, according to occasion, mixing with it a little Salt, and *Marshmallows* or red *Hounds-tongue-salve*. If it have happened long ago, then

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make

make a pulse of Wheaten-flower, Milk, and the Oyl of *Camomil* or *Mullein*, mixing a little Saffron with it, and clap it on hot. If there be any collection or coagulation of blood, the Unguent of Hounds-tongue will do well, together with a linnen compress moistened in warm wine.

You must also be provided with good Wound-drinks; but they must be prepared diversly, according to the several places wounded. Thus in the wounds of the Head, *Betony* challenges the pre-eminence and the greatest quantity of all the Vulnerary Herbs; in the wounds of the Sides, *Carduus benedictus* claims that right; in the wounds of the Breast, *Veronica* (or Speedwell) ought to have it; in those about the Kidneys, the Herb Strawberry must be preferred; in those near the Liver, Agrimony will have the precedency, and so forth. Mean time, the Vulnerary Herbs, to be used in such occasions, are these; *Sanicle*, *Winter-green*, *Ladies-mantle*, *Speedwell*, *Orpine* 9 *Mugwort*, *Ground-ivy*, *Strawberry*.

Medicines Experimented. 133

berry-leaves, Agrimony, St. Johns-wort, Cinquefoil, Bugle, Tormentil, Snake-weed, Avena, Woodrooff, &c.

You may make an excellent Wound-drink of these four Ingredients, viz. Winter-green, Orpine, Mugwort and Snakeweed, boiled in half wine and water; but in case there be an inflammation, wine is to be forborn, or very little of it to be employed.

If any Bone be broken into splinters, do not pull them out with any violence, but loosen them with a good Ointment of Eggs, keeping the wound open the longer. Nature herself will not suffer any splinter to remain behind.

Now you must be ready with some good thing for blood coagulated, in case any person should have been flung down, squeezed, beaten, or fallen from a high place. The right powder for this purpose is thus made: Take of Terra Sigillata or Bol Armeniac, Sanguis Draconis and Mumia, ana half an ounce, of Sperma Ceti and Rhubarbana half a drachm, reduce it

to a powder, of which give the Patient the weight of about a ducat in wine, or chervil-water. Or take a good quantity of *Chervil*, boil it in meath or flesh-broath, and let the Patient drink a good draught of it warm, three times a day. Or let him drink a thimble full of *Sperma Ceti* in beer, adding a little butter to it. Or take of *Mumia* half an ounce, of *Sperma Ceti* two drachms, of *Oculi Cancrorum* (of which the blew ones, which sometimes fall from Crasfishes whilst alive, are the best,) three drachms, adding to it a little Licorish and Cinnamon, and some Tormentil-roots: Of this pulverised give every day to the Patient, mornings and evenings, the weight of about half a ducat, and by this means you will expel purulent matter and blood, and bony splinters, and sometimes even bullets lurking in the flesh; not omitting other good Wound-drinks, and vulnerary Balsoms, Plaisters, Ointments and Fomentations. Again, take of the red *Hounds-tongue* Ointment, of the bigness of

Medicines Experimented. 135

of a great Walnut, dissolve it in warm broth; it expels all coagulated blood, especially if you mix some *Sperma Ceti* with it.

If you have any thorns, thistles, bullets, small shot, or the like, to draw out, where perhaps you cannot reach them with Instruments, then burn live Crasfishes in a new pipkin, until they be reducible to powder, but burn them not to ashes. This powder mix with Hares-suet, and lay it on, and you will find a good effect. Also take the roots of the big *Reed* that grows in marishes, dry them to be pulverised, and mix Virgin-honey with it, and lay it upon the part; and of the same powder give the Patient to drink, twice a day, the weight of half a ducat in wine, or in broth, or in a vulnerary potion, if you have any at hand. The first of this I learned of the Excellent Doctor *Schleer* of *Constance*.

The excrement of a *Gander*, being applied, is also powerful in drawing out Iron. Again, Quince-wine min-

gled with vinegar, and putting some saffron and gun powder amongst it, if you give it to one that hath been shot, it will do him good. Otherwise, they make a plaister of the roots of *Cumfrey*, *Aron*, *Polypody*, *Juniper*, and dried *Radishes*, all reduced to powder, and mix it with Haresuet and grey *Diachylum*, making a thick Ointment of it, and spreading it over a piece of Hare-skin, and so laying it on. This is greatly praised, especially when seconded with good Wound-drinks, of which *Masterwort* is one of the Ingredients: But if you have not this at hand, take a *Beet* and boil it in wine, and lay it warm on the wound. Likewise, young Swallows, not yet fledge, burnt to powder, and this powder made by *acetum* of *Roses* into a pulse, and laid on, does the same.

You ought also to be provided for the *Synovia*: And if you proceed aright with my Wound-balsom above described, and keep the wound warm, you may therewith do much good.

Mix

Medicines Experimented. 137

Mix with it, *ex abundanti*, the red Earth of Virriol, above discours'd of. This *Synovia* is a dangerous thing, and often causeth almost intollerable pain, if it be not well handled; the Herb of Straw-berries and its Juyce have great vertue in this case. Some make use of the White of Eggs, Bol Armeniac, and the like. The Magistery of Allum also belongs hither; for, Allum mixed with vineger, and clapp'd on very warm, allays it also. Elder-blossoms likewise, used every way, are effectual in the same case. Employ also diligently such Defensive-plasters, as are not fatty, because fat lays no hold on water.

To proceed to Burnings, I know almost no better Salve for burning than this; Take a *Tench*, or any common Pond-fish; fry one or more of them with good butter, pour the fatness upon cold water in a broad earthen pan, and you have an excellent Ointment against Burnings. When, some years since, a Powder-mill was blown up, and the Attendants upon
the

the work so miserably burnt, that they looked as if they had been roasted, they were healed with this Ointment, only a little finely powder'd *Sage* being mixt with it.

Cream and Linseed-oyl mingled together, and raggs, moisten'd therein, put upon the burnt part, healeth, though the burning were made with *Aqua fortis*; for, to my knowledge, a certain Chymist that had thus burnt all his arm, was thereby restored. Or, take Oyl of Elder, or stale Oyl that hath been long in a burning lamp; beat half as much, as you take of that, of the Whites of Eggs amongst it, and anoint the burnt part therewith. If you can get no Oyl of Elder, take any other cooling Oyl, as of *Nymphaea* (Water-lillies), *Poppy-seeds*, *Violets* or *Roses*, or the Oyl of *Poplar-buds*, or of *Marsh-marigold* Flowers.

If you can have Quince-wine, it marvailously extinguishes the burning of any shot, dipping a linnen pledget in it and drawing it through the wound,

wound, or left in it, repeating this every twelfth hour. The Juyce or Wine of Quinces must be used as it comes from the fruit, without any mixture of Sugar. This I learn'd from a Nobleman, a great Souldier, of long experience in the Wars of *France*, the *Low Countries*, and *Hungary*.

The *Unguentum Jovis*, made of *Hembane*, *Vervain* and *Butter*, is also very useful for this purpose. Likewise the Ointment of *Calx viva*, which is first six or seven times to be slaked and dulcified with pure water, pouring every twelve or sixteen hours fresh water upon it, and decanting the former, so as to leave always the *Calx* at the bottom, which is then to be mixed with Oyl of *Roses*, or some other cooling Oyl, for an Ointment.

If you be well acquainted with *Elder*, and know how to use it, you may obtain out of it one of the best Cures of Burnings, especially out of its middle rinds. Again, Yolks of Eggs and Linseed-oyl, equal quantities, mixt together, and spread over
the

the burning, is also very good. Egg-oyl likewise used by it self; and Venice employed by Joyners, do well also; but the latter of these two, if it be mixed with Oyl of *Spicanard*, or *Petroleum*, is to be mingled amongst *Linseed-oyl*.

Spread fresh Butter upon Cabbage-leaves, having first fryed the Butter with some blossoms or the middle rind of *Elder*; and so lay them to the burning; *Elder* being a great resister of Inflammations, and therefore very good to allay *St. Antonies fire*; if you pull its mild green rinds from the stem, and lay them on, without moistning them. Else they use against the said Fire, Flower mixed with the powder of Licorice, to be clapt on with a ragg done over with red *Saunders*. My way is, to take the shavings of some fresh and juicy Licorice, and to fry them in new Butter; then to strain the Butter from it, and to fry the like fresh Licorice therein, and to strain the Butter from that again; repeating this five or six times. A-
mong

mong this strained Butter I stir some pure and fine *Cerusse*, Whites of Eggs and a little Camphire. And with this Ointment I have, by the assistance of God, done much good in the said inflammation of *St. Antonies fire*; and the common people do to this very day call this Ointment by no other name than that of Doctor *Minderer's Licorice-ointment*. But to return to the quenching of Burnings.

If you can have Milk-cream, mingle it with Cow-dung freshly made, and so clap it on; though fresh Cow-dung alone allays burning. *Crasfishes* pounded alive, and fryed in fresh Butter or in common Suet, the Butter strained herefrom, is also a good Ointment against burnings. Unsalted Lard, melted by a Wax-candle, or an hot Iron, and dropp'd upon fresh cold water, and then gather'd up from the water, and carefully rubbed from the same, hath the like operation. Take one of the cooling Oyls above-named, and fresh Butter, boil the middle rind of Elder in it, and with a sufficient quantity

quantity of Wax make of it a Salve; and this also will cure burning.

You ought also to be provided with a fit *apparatus*, Lints, Swathing, clouts, &c. and to take Deer-suet, Oyl of Roses or Elder, and white Wax, and melt them over the fire, yet so as that you melt the Wax by it self, and add of it no more to the rest than to make it a thin plaister, Into this compound you must dip some fine lint, and you'll find it very useful for any angry part; as also when one limb presses or otherwise incommodes another, as happens in hydropical and other swollen people, whose belly so sinks down, that the thighs suffer by it; in which case such lints are to be put between the parts, to keep them from immediately touching and pressing one another.

A *Gangrene* is cured with Sal-armoniac boiled in Urine, especially in that of the Patient, and clapping such Urine upon the part affected: The quantity of the Sal-armoniac may be six drachms,

For

Medicines Experimented. 143

For *frozen Feet*, take Gander-suet and Deer-suet; dissolve them together, and pour them into a white excavated Turnip, and expose this for a while to the Air, Rain, Wind, Hoar-frost, Snow, according as the season shall be. Then mince the Turnip, and fry it in the same Suet which you had poured into it; that done, squeeze it out, and let the fat fall upon cold water; and being there brought to consistence, take it off, and bring it over the helm from burned Wine, and decant this carefully from it again, and tis duely prepared. You may also recover frozen Feet with white rotten Turnips, beaten with Butter or Tallow, and so clapt on.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

*Of several promiscuous Medical Practises,
for the Service of the honest Souldier.*

THIS Chapter I have annexed to the former as an *Appendix*, for the ease and good of Souldiers; wherein some things will occur, not inferiour to those, that have preceded. But herein I have kept no order, but set them down promiscuously, yet faithfully, to supply what may have been omitted before.

If you be troubled with the *Tooth-ach*, coming from the cold in winter, take the root of *Pyrethrum* (Pellitory of *Spain*) and boil it in Vineger, and hold this Vineger warm in your mouth, and it will draw out the phlegm that causes the pain. Or, take the root of Elder, boil it in half Wine and half Water, and hold it warm upon the Teeth. But what you take of this Decoction must be often

Medicines Experimented. 145

often spit out, and other fresh taken into your mouth; of which I have found wonderful Effects.

The root of *Heath* boiled together with the same herb in wine, and laid on, is esteem'd to be powerful in drawing out thorns and splinters.

You may make a good Ointment against the *Itch* and *Scabbs*, of *Savin*, stale Fat, Brimstone and Juniper-berries Oyl.

If your Limbs after a long sickness be weak, boil *Valerian*-roots in Camomil-oyl, and anoint such Limbs therewith. Also the Oyl of *Lillies in the valley*, and that of *yellow Violets*, is good for the same purpose.

For worms in the Fingers, bruise *Persicaria* (Arsmart,) and lay it on; or take of a Piggs Bladder of Gall, and put it on the affected Finger like a Thimble.

If you have any coagulated or congealed blood in your Breast, make a Decoction of *Scabious*, *Chervil*, and *Germander*, in two parts of wine, and one part of water; strain it, and
L drink

drink of it mornings and evenings.

Against the putrefaction of the Mouth, make a Decoction of *Privet* in water, adding afterwards a little Allum to it, and use it for a gargarism. Also a Decoction of the middle rind of *Hawthorn*, with a little Allum, is of great effect in the same case.

Cabbage and Colewort-leaves burnt to ashes, and a Lixivium made of it, and clapp'd on, cureth a Gangrene, and the wild Fire, especially if you mingle a little Oyl of Elder therewith. If you can have no Elder-blossoms for this Oyl, take the green middle rind of Elder, and boil it in Oyl Olive, and then strain the Oyl; which done, take fresh rind of Elder, and proceed with it as before, repeating it three or four times to make the Oyl the stronger. You may add a little wine to it whilst 'tis boiling, but that must all boil away, and so long till the Oyl cracks no more in the fire.

Southern-wood stamped with grease and laid on, draweth out splinters.

If

Medicines Experimented. 147

If you have the Itch or are scabby, and can light upon some water standing in the hollownes of a *Beech-tree*, wash your self with it. Or make a Decoction of the brown rind of *Alder*, (which is under the gray,) in Butter, and anoint your self with it; mixing, if you will, a little Brimstone therewith.

If you be troubled with the *Ring-worms*, or any running Scab, infuse Litharge in Vineger, and let it stand a night infused, or make a Decoction of the same in Vineger. But your pan or vessel must be of brass. This Vineger mingle with Oyl of Elder, or of Roses, or the like, and it will become a fine gray Salve, curing such running Scabs as aforesaid, and cooling also Inflammations.

If your Body be bound, take *Sage* pulverised, and mix it with grease, and anoint your Navil with the quantity of a hasel-nut of it. This I have with very good success advised to women in childbed, that were thus bound and obstructed. If you will

have it stronger, mix with it the Gall of a Fish or of any Animal whatsoever; but then you must not give it to a woman in childbed.

Gromel (by the *Latins* call'd *Milium Solis*) pulverised, and the weight of half a ducat of it taken in wine or broath, provoketh urine; yet must the belly be open'd first. The same doth *Linaria* or *Toad-flax*, boiled in wine or broath. Likewise distilled water of Radishes, repeating the distillation several times from other fresh Radishes. Which will have the better effect, if the Patient bath his lower parts in a bath made of *Marsh-mallows*, *Melilot*, and the like.

Gromel, above-mention'd, taken in warm broath, expels the birth: And so do the blossoms or buds of Walnut-trees; Crabs-eyes also, pulverised and taken in warm broath; likewise *Issop* boiled in wine, and drank warm. This I have inserted for the sake of poor Souldiers-wives, who amongst us often follow the Camp. If they have any great After-pains, let them bath their
their

Medicines Experimented. 149

their lower parts in a Bath made of *Dill*, and *Camomil*-flowers. And the yolks of hard Eggs, beaten together with some convenient Oyl (*Nut-oil* is the best,) and a Plaister made of it, and laid to the belly, is also very good. If they have too great a profusion of blood, let them take a drachm of burnt Harts-horn, and burnt Ivory, in a convenient Vehicle.

In case of a mortal wound, take of pure Turpentine four ounces, wash it with fresh limpid water, and then dissolve it over a mild fire, which done, mix with it two ounces or two ounces and an half of white Wax, dissolved apart: To this add about three ounces of Womans-milk, which is sucked by a Boy. The Turpentine and Wax being somewhat cooled together, must be well stirr'd, and then powred on cold Vineger, whence, when 'tis brought to a consistence, it is to be taken off, and made into a Plaister, and so laid on.

Horse-tail (in *Latin*, *Equisetum*) heals

L 3

the

the wounds in the urinary parts, the powder of it being taken in broath or *Speedwel-water*, or the Decoction thereof being drank.

Gummi Ammoniac is a good discutient of hard Tumors and Knobs: *Tacamahaca* appeaseth pain proceeding from cold, being laid on the part affected.

To make the pellets used to be put in wounds that are to be kept open, (which here in *Germany* we call *Quellmaissel*,) take a Sponge of the finest sort, put it in Whites of Eggs well beaten and mixed with Rose-water, to make the said Sponge imbibe this moisture. Which done, bind it close together with thred, and let it well dry in the Air, and so convey of it into the wound that is to be kept open: where it will swell again, and so distend the wound.

If you be troubled with the *Gonorrhæa*, take *House-leek* growing on old walls (call'd by the *Latins*, *Semper vivum minus*,) put it into your shoes, and go bare-foot upon it; anoint your
loyns

Medicines Experimented. 151

loyns and privy parts with *Henbane-oyl*; and take mornings the quantity of two big hasel-nuts of well washed Turpentine, for some days together, avoiding all aromatic, hard, and salt meat.

An old Experimenter hath noted; That whosoever shall wash his head twice a week with a *Lixivium* made of Juniper-ashes, his sight shall never fail him, but remain good to his end; nor shall that person be troubled with any vermin upon his head, nor with any head-ach, nor suffer any change of his hair. For my part, I never tryed it; but it being a very plain and safe thing, I thought good here to insert it.

Against the biting of a Mad-dog; lay *Assa fatida* with Garlick upon the bite; it will draw out the venom.

To free your self from the Gravel; make a Decoction of *Asb-wood* in wine, and drink of it warm once or twice a day upon an empty stomach; using withall good baths. *Vervin* also, the leaves and roots, beaten together,

and drank, is very good in this case.

If you have a strong breath, proceeding from a foul stomach, infuse *Wormwood* and *Cardus benedictus*, together with some *Citron-peels*, in wine, and let them boil a little therein, and then drink a good draught of it mornings. Chew also and swallow sometimes a little *Myrrh*, and take now and then three or four Aloes-pills.

I could add many other things, if my leisure would permit: These which I have set down, you will take in good part; and though I have not tryed them all my self, yet you may rest assured, that such as have not been experimented by my self, have been tryed by my honoured Collegues and other honest persons, and approv'd.

FINIS.



I N D E X.

A.

Air, *what to be observed of it in the Camp*, 9. *Preservatives against the corruption of the Air*, 21, &c.
Animals, *their blood of what efficacy*, 45.
Antonies fire, *how to be allayed*, 140, 141.

B.

Belly, *the cure of the Aches and Tumors and Gripings thereof*, 65, 66.
Beer, *new beer causes the Strangury*, 12.
Blood, *how to cure casting up of blood*, 54.
And the bleeding of the Nose, *ibid.*
Blood coagulated, how to be helped, 133, 145.
Boyls pestilential and their cure, 92, & seq.

Brick

I N D E X.

- Brick well burnt good against a Tenaſmus, 87.
 Brimſtone a good Medicine in infectious caſes, 41.
 Bread, wheaten-bred coming hot out of the oven and dipt in red wine very good againſt Fluxes, 75. The ſame duely prepared good in peſtilential Sores, 94.
 Bones broken, how to be order'd, 131.
 Bran good for wrenching of Limbs, 131.
 Burning, how to be healed, 137.

C.

- C**Arbuncles peſtilential, and their cure, 92.
 Carlina good againſt faintneſſ, 6.
 Chirurgions of an Army, and their qualities, 14.
 Cold Nights how to provide againſt, 8.
 Corns of the Feet how to be cured, 4.
 Cough, and its cure, 54.
 Craſhes burnt alive good againſt the Bloody-flux, 80.
 Craſhes, after a certain way prepared, of great uſe for drawing out of the body thorns, ſmall-ſhot, &c. 135. The ſame fried

INDEX.

- fried in fresh butter allays burning,*
141.
Crocus Martis a high Remedy against the
Bloody-flux, 81.
Clysters, and their use in the field, 83.
Chearfulness good in pestilential times,
31.

D.

- D***Aisie and its excellency, 13.*
Diseases in an Army, and their
cure, 18, &c.
Diet to be well observed in the Camp, 20.
Drinks how to provide in the field, 7.
The excess of it to be avoided, 12. The
danger of drinking whilst one is hot, and
the care to be taken in that case, 12, 13.
Drinks in cold weather, 25.
Drawing out of thorns, splinters, &c.
how to be effected, 135. 145.
Dropie, and its cure, 72.
Drought, how to be remedied, 85.

E

INDEX.

E.

EGg-oyl good for Burnings, 140.
Elder-flowers good in the plague,
24. 48.

Elder-vineger good to apply to the Heart
in the plague, 48.

Elder-roots, the Juice of them purgeth
hydropical persons exceedingly, 73. But
to be used with great caution, *ibid.*
Boiled Elder-buds have the like ver-
tue, *ibid.*

Emollients in pestilential Boils, 93.

Excrement of a Gander is powerful in
drawing Iron out of the body, 135.

F.

FAintness how to prevent, 6, 7.

Feet sweaty how to remedy, 5. Feet
frozen how to recover, 143.

Feavers of all sorts how to be managed
and cured in an Army, 18. 65.

Fluxes, their several sorts and cures, 74.
Of the Bloody-flux in particular, and its
cure, 77.

Fran-

INDEX

Frankincense *dryes and clears the Air,*
23.

Fundament, *the cure of its falling down,*
88.

G.

GAngrene *how to cure,* 142. 146.

Galling *how to cure,* 5.

Garlick *useful in Fluxes by way of decoction,* 88.

Goat, *good for men to rub at them when the Air is corrupted,* 21.

Groin *swelled how to cure,* 74.

Guts, *the Gripping of them how to be cured,* 69 — 72.

Granat-wine *cures the Bloody-flux,* 82.

Gun-powder *purifies the Air,* 23.

Gum Elemi *of considerable use in wounds,*
129.

Gonorrhœa *how to be order'd,* 150.

Gravel *how to be removed,* 151.

H.

HAwes *cure Fluxes,* 76.

Harts-horn *good against Fluxes,* 75.

Hearing

INDEX.

- Hearing *how to be recover'd.* 53.
Heart, *the cure of its Inflammation,* 61.
Hæmorrhoid-vein, *the use of its bleed-
ing,* 90.
Horses *how to be made vigorous,* 7. Oint-
ment for Horses, 8.
Hunger and Thirst *to be prevented by cer-
tain herbs,* 6.

I.

- I** Aundise, *the cause and cure of it,*
68.
Imperatoria *good against faintness,* 6.
Infection, *its preservatives and cures,
both for the Poor and Rich,* 20 — 36.
The Hungarian Infection and its cure,
37, & seq.
Inflammation, *its several sorts and
cures,* 55 — 65.
Juniper-wood burnt, *good in times of
the plague,* 23.
Itch *how to be cured,* 145, 146.

INDEX.

L.

Lard, when fresh very good against the Inflammation of the Mouth, 62.

Lard good against Burnings, 141.

Lead a considerable cooler, 61.

Leggs, the cure of their swelling, 74.

Liver, the cure of the Obstructions thereof, 68.

Lillies, the Juyce of the Roots of blew

Lillies have great vertue of purging hydropical persons, but to be used with great discretion, 73.

Lapis fabulosus good to heal broken Bones, 131.

Luxations how to be order'd, 131.

M.

Marisca's, and the cure of them, 89.

Mastic, drys and clears the Air, 23.

Mesaraic-veins, and the effects of their being obstructed, 68.

Milk duly prepared good against the Bloody-flux, 77.

Moss

INDEX.

Moss of wild Rose-brubs an approved Remedy in Bloody-fluxes, 78.

Mouth, how to remedy the falling down of the Palate of the Mouth, 53.

N.

Niter excellent to allay Inflammations, 60. The way how to prepare it for that use, 61.

Nose, how to remedy the bleeding of it, 54.

O.

Obstructions of the Liver, and the cure, 68.

Oyl of Scorpions very good to anoint the Heart with in the Plague, 48. A good Succedaneum to it described, 48.

Oyl of Vitriol good in Feavers, 51.

Oaken-leaves do cure common Fluxes, 76.

P.

Pestilential Diseases and cure, 24, & seq. 92, & seq.

Physitians of an Army and their qualities, 14.

Pear-

I N D E X.

Pear-trees, the rinds of them cure com-
mon Fluxes, 76.

Preservatives fit for Souldiers, 3, 26, &c.

Purgatives fit for Souldiers, 3, 4.

Putrefaction the cause of grievous Di-
seases, 38. 65. Putrefaction of the
Mouth how to be cured, 145.

Q.

Quince-wine good against the Bloody-
flux, 82. The same extinguishes
marvellously the burning of any shot,
138.

R.

Ringworm, how to be cured, 146.

Rust of Arms how to prevent, 6.

Rye-biscuit duly prepar'd good against the
Bloody-flux, 80.

S.

Scarification and its use, 93.

Souldiers Morals, 1.

Souldiers care of his body, 2.

M

Soul

INDEX.

- Souldiers Diseases in the Field; through
the whole Book.
- Sores pestilential and their cure, 92, & seq.
- Spotted Feavers and their cures, 18, &
seq.
- Squinancy and its cure, 54.
- Strangury and its cure, 12.
- Surfets and their cures, 19.
- Swellings of the Throat and Almonds,
how to be cured, 53. 64. Swelling of
the Leggs how to cure, 74.
- Sweat and the ways of procuring it, 33,
& seq. See also 44, & seq.
- Swallows, burnt to powder, good to those
that have been shot, 136.
- Synovia, how to be order'd, 137.

T.

- T**Enasmus and its cure, 86.
- Tench fried good for Burnings, 137.
- Thirst, how to quench in case of want of
drink, 6. Thirst how to quench in
Fluxes, 85.
- Throat swollen how to cure, 53.
- Tooth-ach, its cure, 144.
- Tongue, the cure of the Inflammations
of it, 55.
- Turnips,

INDEX.

Turnips, after a certain way prepared,
or rotten, cure frozen feet, 143.

V.

VErmin how to remove, 4.
Vein, the use of the bleeding of the
Hæmorrhoid-vein, 90.

Vesicatories and their use, 93.

Ulcers and their cure, 92.

Vineger good to wash the Temples with,
in times of the Plague, 24.

Vena-section not easily to be admitted in
pestilential Diseases, 32, 51.

Vulnerary Herbs for several sorts of
Wounds, 132.

W.

Water, its differences and
choice, 10.

Wheel-grease a good Ointment for Horses,
8.

Wind in the Guts requires keeping the
Body soluble, 69.

Worms, Earth-worms good against the
Dropſie, together with the way of pre-
paring them, 74. Wounds,

INDEX.

Wounds, *their Inflammation how to be prevented*, 129. *Their swelling how to be helped*, 130.

Wound-drinks of *several sorts*, 132.

Wounds mortal *how to order*, 149.

Worms in *fingers*, *how to be cured*, 145.

Wounds *how to be cured*, see chap. 10.
